Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

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STUDENTS HERE FROM EAST ASIA WILL GET HELP

Improvement of Their Facilities Has Been Decided by Government

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Every Possible Assistance to Be Given to Future Leaders of Co-Prosperity Sphere

The Board of Information Friday issued a statement concerning the improved treatment of foreign students studying in Japan. It runs substantially as follows:

"As regards the treatment of foreign students studying in Japan, the matter has been looked after by the Government and people through their joint efforts and satisfactory results have been realized in their guidance and education. In line with the development of the construction of Greater East Asia under the present situation, those who aspire for study in Japan from various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere have been increasing. The students studying in Japan are expected to become leading figures in their respective regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and in consequence, they will make a great contribution to the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Taking this into consideration, the Government has made a study on the condition of their treatment with the result that it has decided to introduce an improvement and adjustment into various structures and enterprises at home regarding this.

"When appropriate persons are selected and recommended by the Governments concerned and when these persons arrive in Japan, the Japanese Government will make efforts to provide them with proper housing accommodations and to take measures to facilitate their adaption to the change of language and environment.

"Their educational training and material side also will be looked after by the Government, with appropriate guidance given them to the actual entry into learning and full measures given to enable then to obtain scientific technique and education at school. By so doing, the Government will endeavor to make them deepen their understanding of the spirit of the construction of Greater East Asia and of the true phase of Japan during their study. On their completion of study and after their return home the Japanese Government will offer good-offices so as to enable them to obtain proper employment, keeping in touch closely with their respective Governments and organizations concerned.

"The Japanese Government shall leave no stone unturned in the policy of promoting their welfare and improving their treatment throughout the period from the time of their selection and arrival in Japan for study until the completion of their study and after."

With a steady increase in the number of students coming to study in Japan from throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the policy as how to treat, guide and lead these students was decided upon at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Friday.

The problem was brought up at the Cabinet with Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, stating that because there were not a few points which needed revision concerning the treatment of the students from the various areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere studying in Japan, it was desirable at this time that measures for treatment and education be set up.

Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Education Minister, also added a few opinions from the standpoint of education before a decision was reached.

More Enter School

A new batch of students from the South entered the International Students' Society in Ushigome on Friday. The boys, 21 of them from Celebes, South Borneo, and Ceram who arrived in Japan on September 4, and four from Java, sons of Sultans, will study to become future leaders of Southern construction.

The boys from Celebes, South Borneo and Ceram, districts administered by the Navy, came to Japan under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and are around the age of 20. The

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Reich Press Reveals Plot Hatched in Ousting Il Duce

Mussolini Approached King to Dismiss Plotters But Is Turned Down as Badoglio Named Successor; Arrested and Confined at Ponza Island

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—The dramatic story of the Badoglio coup d'etat in which Il Duce Benito Mussolini was foully swept out of power is featured under huge headlines in the German press today. The Reich Government authorities published it upon receipt of the news that the Badoglio puppet regime had unconditionally surrendered to the enemy.

On July 25 as soon as the Fascist Grand Council adjourned, Mussolini called on King Victor Emmanuel III at the Villa Savoia and asked for powers to dismiss all elements in the Italian Government that were hampering the nation's war efforts and especially the generals and other high officers of the army who had surrendered in the Sicilian campaign.

The Duce on this occasion was escorted by an extremely small bodyguard and had come to the royal villa in a motor-car. The audience lasted two hours and the King seemed to listen with absorbed interest to the Duce's account of the political and military situation. When he finished his report, however, the King announced:

Badoglio is Named

"Your successor has already been appointed and he has de facto taken over the administration. Marshal Pietro Badoglio is that man. You must now do as he says, sir."

Thunderstruck, the Duce protested:

"But, Your Majesty, I have strength to fight for the salvation of the Italian people. I have made up my mind, Sire."

He took leave with these words but while the audience was in progress, all the preparations for the coup d'etat had been made.

Police Power Seized

Badoglio's Prefect of Police had already seized the police power and the Cavalry Gendarmerie, too, had been placed under the direct command of the King. To all the commanders of the provincial Fascist Volunteers, forged cables ordering them to be incorporated into the regular army had been dispatched, and all the arms that could have supported the Fascist regime at this crisis had been paralyzed by the criminal cunning of the Badoglio faction.

While the Duce was having his audience with the King, the small bodyguard that waited outside the villa was transferred to the other side of the street on some pretext or another and soon a motor-ambulance commanded by a major of the Gendarmerie stopped alongside the portico.

As the Duce stepped outside, he missed his own motor-car. He called for it and found the major at his side.

"Your Excellency, I am under orders to place you under arrest. Please enter this ambulance."

The Duce resisted but he was pushed into the car by force. At once, the vehicle went from the royal villa to the barracks of the Cavalry Gendarmerie in Piazza del Popolo and the Premier was incarcerated there. During the next several weeks, he was transferred from one place of confinement to another. Early this month, he was transferred to Fort Lapechi near Rome and thence to Ponza Island in the Gulf of Gaeta.

TREACHEROUS DEED WILL NOT HELP FOE

Enemy Will Gather No Fruit From Treason Committed by Badoglio, Says Schmidt

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 9.—Characterizing the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government to the enemy as the logical consequence of the treacherous plot to which Mussolini and the Fascist regime had fallen victim on July 25, Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, declared at his usual press conference with foreign correspondents, that the German forces stationed in Italy will take care that the enemy will gather no fruit from the treason committed by Badoglio and his men to their own country, to Germany and to the other friendly allied nations.

Dr. Schmidt continued that the inner treason was followed by an outer treason. The man who had effected this treason had been Pietro Badoglio who had been supported by a number of persons without any patriotic feelings. The treason toward Germany, Dr. Schmidt emphasized, was finding its parallel in history by the breach of faith, effected by Italy in May 1915. At that time Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria had stated in an appeal to his people that Italy's breach of promise had been without parallel in history. This statement could also be applied today.

On July 25 Badoglio had declared that Italy, after Mussolini and Fascism had been deprived of their power, would remain loyal to their obligations toward Germany and that the war would continue. The Reich Government at that time although having no doubt as to the real intentions of the coup d'etat against Mussolini, acknowledged this declaration, supposing that the reaction upon the enemy powers after the fall of Mussolini would also convince Italy.

Badoglio's Relations Known

However, the relations which Badoglio still held with the enemy were known to the Reich government. The Italian government, it is emphasized by Mr. Schmidt, in this act of treason even went as far as to attempt to involve the Reich government as far as possible in the catastrophe of the armistice. Upon the resquest of the German military authorities to occupy the particular-

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BURMESE TO FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

Campaign Outlined by 20,000 Members of 200 Chapters of Youth League

Domei

RANGOON, September 10.—Mustering the full strength of its 20,000 members enrolled in 200 chapters throughout the country, Burma's East Asia Youth League launched an all-out offensive against illiteracy as one of its initial programs in the construction of new Burma, U Ba Shin, Director of the league's Cultural Affairs Department, revealed in a special interview.

The director of this Burmese nonpartisan volunteer youth organization' said that the League has mapped out an anti-illiteracy campaign with the primary object of converting some 30,000 persons, mostly youths, to the ranks of the educated within a period of a year.

The headquarters of the East Asia Youth League, U Ba Shin declared, has already instructed its branches to launch a positive movement to induce all illiterates, especially those falling between the ages of five and 12 years, to obtain a knowledge of reading and writing.

The League members have been urged to assemble all youths lacking proper education in their respective areas to form neighborhood classes and to institute a two hours daily instruction course with the aim to curtail drastically Burma's illiteracy rate.

Urges Private Classes

As the full cooperation of the people is essential for the successful consummation of the program, the director said that the League is seeking all educated persons who have time to contribute in this war against illiteracy by organizing private classes.

"In view of the fact that certain materials such as notebooks, paper and pencils may be lacking, the League members residing in the rural districts have been instructed to use their utmost discretion as well as originality to combat illiteracy, even to the extent of using such primitive means as bamboo peelings, and charcoal as paper and pencil," U Ba Shin declared.

The East Asia Youth League director said that the war against illiteracy was prompted by a conviction that the future progress of Burma rests heavily on the education of the masses. He added that

(Continued on Page 2)

FASCIST REGIME EXHORTS ARMY, NAVY AND LABOR

Italian Armed Forces Told to Eliminate Badoglio and Traitors

DECLARATIONS ISSUED

Laborers in Germany Requested to Continue Friendly Relations With Germans

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—The Italian Fascist National Government following its nation-wide declaration through the radio on September 9 has made further declarations to the Italian army and navy forces and the Italian laborers abroad, according to a message from Chiasso. The declaration to the army follows in substance:

"The anti-Axis forces in complicity with Badoglio, the betrayer, have instigated you in an attempt to make you fight Germany's forces. Orders of the Badoglio regime shall not restrict the officers and men of the Italian army in any way. Eliminate the traitors and be loyal to your fatherland. Join the German army, as far as the circumstances permit, and organize volunteers. Fight shoulder to shoulder with the German army and show your bravery against the invading forces."

The declaration to the navy runs as follows:

"The anti-Axis forces are demanding of you the surrender of the fleet, but you, who love your fatherland, stay at your own respective posts and wait for orders from the Fascist Government. Any warship that departs from ports and harbors should be regarded as an enemy of Italy, and the Italian National Army will immediately attack and sink it."

The declaration to the laborers abroad follows:

"The Italian laborers are doing worthy enterprises in Germany, for which that country is deeply grateful. You are requested to maintain your calm attitude, keep up your friendly relations with the German people and organize a joint front."

Roberto Farinati, the Chief Secretary and key figure in the Fascist National Government, has been long a member of the Fascist Party, having been called Benito Mussolini's right hand man, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. He stands at the extreme right wing of the Party and has been Ambassador to Spain and chief secretary of the Party. At the time of Premier Mussolini's resignation, Mr. Farinati was a Minister Without Portfolio and held an important post in the Fascist Grand Council.

At the time of the historic last session of the Council he opposed the resignation of Premier Mussolini and the retirement of the Fascist Party proposed by Dino Grandi. Mr. Farinati presented a proposal urging the Premier to carry on but it was defeated with only one other person voting for it. Since that time Mr. Farinati's whereabouts had been shrouded in mystery.

The seat of the new Fascist National Government has been set, according to reports from Berlin, at Chiasso, on the Italo-Swiss border. Chiasso is on the southern tip of Tocino, Switzerland, which bulges into northern Italy. Of the population of 7,000 the absolute majority are Italians, with Italian being spoken generally.

NAPLES BATTLE STAGED AS FOE MAKES LANDING

Strong Anti-Axis Forces Led By Clark Storm Harbor in Morning Raid

SKIRMISH WITH GERMANS

Enemy Claims 5 Bridgeheads Taken; Yanks Also Land at Amalfi, Says Berlin

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Anti-Axis troops on Thursday landed in the Naples area and fierce fighting is going on between them and the German forces, the German High Command announced today, information from Berlin discloses.

An Associated Press dispatch from Algiers also reported the landing and described the situation as follows:

"Powerful anti-Axis forces under Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark landed on the southern coast of Naples at about 4 a.m. Thursday, approximately nine hours after the surrender of the Italian forces.

"The anti-Axis forces rushed the coast in several hundred landing launches covered by fleet bombardment and immediately upon landing started intense fighting against the Germans. The Americans, now engaged in combat for the first time on the Italian mainland will have to experience the bitterest fighting since the start of the Mediterranean operations."

The organization of Lieutenant-General Clark's forces is still unknown but it is believed certain that the United States Fifth Army, directly commanded by Clark, is taking part. Simultaneously the anti-Axis headquarters announced today that they "have secured five bridgeheads in the sector around Naples" and that "severe fighting is going on at several points in the area."

Reports from Berlin reveal that the Americans on Wednesday also landed at Amalfi on the Gulf of Salerno, but this has not yet been confirmed by the anti-Axis headquarters. Information from Algiers further claimed that General Bernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army now in northern Calabria was advancing further northward.

EMBASSY IN INDO-CHINA EXPECTED ITALY'S MOVE

Declares Capitulation Will Not Affect General War Situation In Asia

Domei

HANOI, September 9.—In a press statement today regarding Italy's surrender, the local Japanese Embassy stated that the political change of July 25 in Italy represented the first step toward Italy's downfall and added that every possible measure was taken in preparation of such a development; therefore the new European situation came as no surprise.

It was pointed out that considering the growing strength of Japan in Greater East Asia, the Italian surrender has not the slightest effect upon the War of Greater East Asia in general.

The Imperial Government will continue to strengthen ties with Germany and other Axis Powers, and will continue to deepen friendship with other races of East Asia and will bring this to a successful end, it was added.

Exchange Vessel, Teia Maru, to Carry Comfort Gifts to Nippon Internees

When the second Japanese exchange ship, Teia Maru, sails from Japan about the middle of this month for Mormugao, Goa, Portuguese territory in India, where the second exchange of interned nationals between Japan and the United States will take place, it will carry large amounts of comforting things for the Japanese detained in enemy countries.

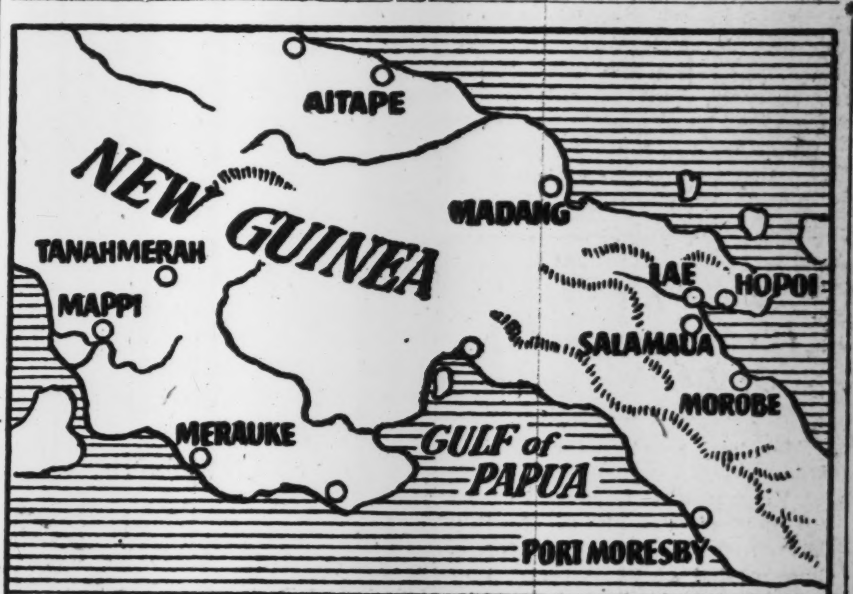
What comforts will be most welcome to the interned Japanese was discussed at a general meeting of leaders of the Committee in aid of the Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries held at Friday noon at the Chuotei Restaurant in Marunouchi.

The Committee also deliberated on steps to be taken for the Japanese who are returning home on board the second American exchange vessel, the Swedish chartered ship, Gripsholm. One of its functions is to see that these Japanese when they are back home are properly housed and have suitable occupations.

The meeting was attended by about 60 leading members of the Committee, including Tsurukichi Maruyama, chairman.

The comfort kit bags which have thus far been accumulated for going forward on the Teia Maru include 445 kwan of tea, 8,700 casks of soya sauce, 7,000 kwan of miso, 200 Chinese flutes, 400 harmonicas, 200 chess sets, 200 go sets, 8,120 bags of tooth-powder, 120 toothbrushes, 4,060 combs, 406 looking-glasses, 406 nail-clippers, ¥20,000 worth of medicine, and books valued at ¥10,000. In addition there will be 10,000 volumes of books donated by the general public. —

NAVY AIR UNITS BLAST 4 VESSELS OF ENEMY ON ELLICE GROUP RAID



2nd Attack on Nanumea Made Despite Severe Anti-Aircraft Fire

2 TRANSPORTS HIT

Our Land Forces Down 8 Hostile Planes Appearing Over Kulambangra Island

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA, September 10.—Japanese Navy Air Units on the forenoon of September 8 surprise-raided Nanumea Island, north of Funafuti Island of the Ellice Group and, in defiance of intensive enemy anti-aircraft fire, attacked the enemy transports which happened to be there and enemy military facilities on that island. In this raid the Japanese Air Units damaged two enemy small-sized transports and another two special service ships. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

This was the second raid of Nanumea Island by Japanese Navy planes, the first taking place on August 10, when our planes scored direct hits on one enemy transport and six landing barges.

8 Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 10.—Continuing their assaults on the previous day, Japanese Navy Air Units furiously bombed the enemy land forces and positions in the vicinity of Munda on New Georgia Island in five waves at dusk on Wednesday. All Japanese planes returned safely.

Early yesterday morning, an enemy formation of some 90 fighter and bomber planes attempted to raid our positions on Kulambangra Island, but our land forces gave fierce battle to the enemy planes and succeeded in repulsing the raiders after shooting down eight of them.

Only slight casualties were suffered by our side during the engagement.

Sink Enemy Craft

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 10.—Japanese Navy Air Units that are vigilantly operating in an extensive sphere in the south Pacific sank and destroyed enemy vessels last Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the waters off Lae and Salamaua.

Our Air Units that were reconnoitering in the skies off Salamaua last Tuesday night discovered an enemy convoy escorted by numerous planes. Defying the challenge of the enemy scort planes, our units assaulted the enemy ships and succeeded in heavily damaging one medium-sized transport and scattering the remaining enemy vessels.

On the following night, 12 enemy vessels including tugboats and other minor crafts were espied off Lae. Our planes immediately attacked the enemy ships and dispersed the vessels after instantaneously sinking one tugboat.

On the same night, another enemy convoy was discovered off Salamaua. Two of the ships were heavily damaged by our forces.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Air Unit bombed an enemy landing point east of Lae on the same night, but due to the darkness the result of the raid could not be ascertained.

Enemy Installations Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 10.—Air Units of the Imperial Navy raided the enemy installations at Tanahmerah and Mappi, points north of Merauke in New Guinea, last Sunday morning.

In the assault on Tanahmerah, our planes machine-gunned the vicinity of the airfield and started a raging conflagration at one point.

In the vicinity of Mappi, enemy barracks and other installations were machine-gunned, and one place was set aflame while heavy damage was caused at other parts.

Japanese Destroyer Cuts Foe Torpedo Boat Into Two

Nippon Warship Escorting Several Vessels Plows Into Enemy Craft—Feat Unparalleled in Annals of Naval History

By HIDEO TORIGAI
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Before dawn on August 2, a Japanese destroyer, sighting three enemy torpedo boats about to attack several Japanese vessels it was escorting, quickly plowed into one of the enemy cutting it into two, thereby scoring a feat unparalleled in the annals of naval history. The details of this amazing piece of quick-thinking and courage have now been made available.

On the night before, the Destroyer X X was moving south in Vela Gulf escorting a force of comrade ships which were moving on a certain mission. Just as the group of fighting ships were entering the channel the destroyer discovered six enemy torpedo boats comprising a patrol net. Moving ahead of the enemy the Japanese vessels opened fire simultaneously, immediately sinking two, seriously damaging another and forcing the rest to flee in disorder.

Sometime later, the vessels entered the anchorage at Kulambangra and having completed their mission, left the anchorage at X o'clock, August 2, for home. The ships moved northward on the seas by Kulambangra and the Destroyer X X cruised along behind them covering them. Through the mind of the commander flashed a premonition that the remnant torpedo boats scattered a while back would certainly be waiting for them plotting revenge.

Proceed At Top Speed

With all men at their posts, the ships plowed through the pitch black waters at top speed. The weather was not bad but there was no moon in the sky and visibility was very bad. Just as the ships were cutting through the waters with the outline of the island of Kulambangra slightly visible toward the right, a lookout barked out, "Torpedo boat forward off port!" Simultaneously the commander, captain and others on the bridge saw three black shadows about to cut across their bow and head for the comrade ships.

They were X X meters off. There was no time for gun action. If the enemy should release torpedoes against the unaware comrade ships they would have no chance. The commander made up his mind. The captain also knew what the commander was thinking about. "Charge!" This order, probably never before given in modern naval warfare, was made. The helm was turned hard a-starboard and the destroyer plowed full speed at the nearest torpedo boat.

The shadow of the torpedo boat flickered across the destroyer's prow. Then, the razor-sharp prow of the destroyer zipped into the side of the torpedo boat. There was a shuddering jolt and all hands on board lurched forward. Then it seemed as if a flash of flames flared up by the No. 1 turret. Oil soot rained down on the bridge and moist oil smoke hit the faces of the men on the bridge. To crash into a torpedo boat was the same as crashing into a torpedo.

Explosion! Torpedoes?. . . . The men on board thought for the moment that the end had come. But the next moment they saw two lumps of wreckage sweep back along the sides of the ship. The torpedo boat had been cut in two! The wreckage, swept along the starboard side, was soon swallowed up by the darkness but that which shot back along the portside burned fiercly and lighted up another torpedo boat. Against this one the destroyer X X showered gunfire.

Jolted into stupefied amazement at this quick turn of affairs the second enemy tropedo boat could do nothing and went down immediately under effective gunfire. The third enemy torpedo boat in the meantime had made itself scarce.

The destroyer X X was scratched a little but was not slowed down even a trifle. It plowed at full speed after the vessels it was escorting. Reaching base, the commander who had made up his mind to crash his ship into the enemy and send his own ship down too, merely said, "I was very happy that we were able to crash into the enemy before its torpedoes were fired and there was no damage done to our comrade ships."

FRANCE SCORES TERMS IMPOSED UPON ITALIANS

Says Reich's Demands Against Vichy Lenient Than That of Anti-Axis

Domei

VICHY, September 9.—The various newspapers in Vichy are handling with great calmness the news of the surrender of the Badoglio Government, merely reporting on the facts. Governmental quarters too have made no official comment.

The general public, however, is pointing to the difference between the peace terms forced on the Badoglio Government and that placed on France by the Germans in June, 1940. When France requested Germany for the secession of hostilities, Germany did not demand that France turn on Britain who until then was her ally. The French Navy was also left in French hands, Germany merely demanding that it be disarmed.

The Anglo-American terms imposed upon Italy are different, say Frenchmen. Five days went by before any announcement was made that a peace had been concluded.

At the same time, America and Britain demanded that Italy "fight attacks coming from other quarters," trying to make the Italians turn upon their comrades of yesterday. This, the French public points out, fully reveals the inherent brutality of the Anglo-American monster.

Murata Leaves Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, September 10.—Shozo Murata, highest adviser to the Japanese Military Administration at Manila, left here for his post after having completed his inspection tour over various parts of the Southern Region.

INTERNAL CONFLICT STARTS AGAIN IN U.S.

Nicholas Roosevelt Quits; Says War Information Office Not Working

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Another internal conflict has broken out in the United States Administration where dissension seems to be the order of the day. A recent issue of the British paper Daily Express reports on the trouble as follows:

"Nicholas Roosevelt, a liaison official of the Office of War Information, has recently resigned. He is a remote relative of the President. He said when resigning that the Office of War Information might as well not exist at all for all the work it was doing and that he could not remain in office doing nothing.

"It is true that the Office of War Information has dwindled down to inactivity and the army and navy are all but ignoring its existence. Nicholas Roosevelt's resignation may be regarded as a proof of this tendency.

"Despite the fact that the British Government sent Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, to the Quebec conference, the American Director of the Office of War Information Elmer Davis did not participate in the conference. Davis also resents the fact that his office exists only in name and is demanding that real powers should be accorded him. It appears that the United States Government has come to consider the formulation of a new information policy. The fate of both the Office of War Information and Davis will most likely be decided by that new policy."

U.S. Public Opinion

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—There is no denying that the optimistic opinion in America regarding the future of the war has suddenly begun to gain ground since the surrender of Italy to the anti-Axis forces, it is reported from Washington.

President Roosevelt and other leaders of the American Government are doing all they can to restore the fighting spirit which is flagging in the American masses.

The following warning was issued by Donald Nelson, head of the American War Production Bureau, to the American people today:

"It may be that Italy has given in. But we have to anticipate severer warfare from Japan and Germany. There is a greater need to step up the production of war materials if we are to keep on marching toward victory. We should not stop the work we have set to ourselves before it is finished."

Treacherous Deed Will Not Help Foe

(Continued From Page 1)

ly endangered areas, the Italian government had declared that the Italian armed forces would not renounce the defense of the dangerous spots of the fatherland. However, these areas had been occupied by troop contingents and officers who had received orders not to offer any resistance to landing operations of the enemy.

Moreover, attempts were made, after the conditions of surrender had been established, to draw the German troops into areas that might be extremely unfavorable in the case of an Anglo-Saxon landing. Italian soldiers had irresponsibly been sacrificed owing to the extraordinary fact that the armistice had not taken effect on the day of its signing. The Italian government must likewise be made responsible for the terror raids against Naples, carried out after the signing of the armistice treaty. A more disgraceful humiliation than that in the days between the signing of the armistice and its taking effect could not be imagined, Dr. Schmidt stressed.

The German command had, in due time, made the adequate preparations in order to avoid any practical effects of Badoglio's treacherous deeds. No essential change will occur in the war situation in Europe, particularly in the military situation of the southern front. Germany in joint action with those Italian formations that had realized the disgraceful deception of the Italian nation will defend those parts of Italy which are indispensable to the defense of Europe. The German divisions, stationed in Italy, Dr. Schmidt concluded, will take care that the enemy will gather no fruit from the treason, committed by Badoglio to his own country, to Germany and to the friendly allied nations.

Argentine Minister Quits

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, has resigned, the Argentine Government officially disclosed today.

School to Train Youths in Imperial Way Opens at Amanuma With 100 Trainees

Eighty young men, picked from among the students of universities, colleges and high schools throughout the country expecting to be graduated this year, and 20 girls, selected from among the graduating students of girls' high schools, started training in the Kodo or Imperial Way at Amanuma. Tokyo Metropolis, on Friday to equip them for their work in the Southern Regions.

Earlier in the day, the young men and girls who would protect Greater East Asia from subversive enemy activities were admitted with ceremony into the Central Training Institute for Compatriots Abroad at Amanuma.

The ceremony started with the national group rites and the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was read. Subsequently, the newly-enrolled students made a vow. Then Lieutenant-General Akira Nara, President of the Training Institute made an address that contained instructions to be followed by the persons newly admitted into the Institute. A representative of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki read a congratulatory message.

These young men and girls will remain in the Institute for three months, receiving instruction in the Imperial Way and training themselves in the method of safeguarding the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the foes which are intent on demoralizing the nations and races within the Sphere.

When they have finished the course of training, they will at once be sent to the Southern Regions where they will perform the great mission of spreading the Imperial Way while working in business firms and other establishments.

The Training Institute has since August last year produced more than 300 male and female propagandists of the Imperial Way, and they are now working in Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, Java, and New Guinea.

Memorial Rites Held On 5th Anniversary Of Death of Ottama

Memorial services for the late Bikk Ottama, noted high monk of Burma, who devoted himself to the movement of leading Burma to independence for a long period of 30 years and of enlightening the Burmese of the fact that Japan is the only country for Burma to depend upon to attain the objective, were held by the Bikk Ottama Commemoration Association at the Yomiuri lecture hall Friday. This year's services marked the fifth anniversary of the death of this celebrated Burmese monk. Lectures were delivered by Toyoji Kaneko, managing-director of the Burma Society, and many others.

Burmese to Fight Against Illiteracy

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general literacy would go a long way toward enlightening the people on the Government's policy and toward bolstering their resolve to realize the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

British Regime Blamed

The director charged the former British regime with being responsible in a large measure for the rampancy of illiterary in Burma, declaring that the British authorities sought to keep the standard of Burmese education at the lowest permissible level.

"As a nation destined to play a vital role in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is essential for Burma to eliminate illiteracy as far as possible," he said.

When questioned regarding Burma's East Asia Youth League and its various activities, the director said that the organization was founded in May 1942, immediately after the conclusion of the Burma campaign. Beginning with only 100 members, the League's membership increased 200 fold since then, he stated.

The League has concentrated on three main fields of war activities since its incipience, first, assisting the authorities in the maintenance of law and order; second, organizing fire prevention units in collaboration with the regular Government air-raid precautionary organ; and third, instructing the people on first aid and organizing first aid squads.

Judo, Kendo Instructions

In order to develop the physique of the youth, U Ba Shin declared that the League was giving instructions in judo, kendo and other physical exercises conducive to clear thinking.

In addition, lectures are being held to keep the youth informed on domestic and international developments. These lectures, he stated, include those on Japanese history and things Japanese.

Stressing that the youth in Burma are determined to exert their utmost efforts for the realization of the Co-Prosperity ideal and a strong Burmese nation, the director, speaking on the behalf of the Burmese youth expressed the sincere hope that the Filipino youths will be able to achieve reconstruction of the New Philippines, which together with Burma will take its place proudly in amity of East Asiatic nations.

CAVITE TO ESTABLISH NAVY TRAINING SCHOOL

2nd Semester Opening in November 1 to Train Filipinos As Naval Technicians

Domei

MANILA, September 9.—The Navy Technical Training School in Cavite will open its second semester on November 1 in order to educate Filipino youths between the ages of 15 and 17 to be expert naval technicians for the New Philippines.

Approximately 130 boys who desire to give their services for the new nation will be admitted after they have passed intellectual and physical examinations, which will be held on October 14 and 15 at Manila and Cavite.

Authorities concerned will provide all necessary facilities and students, upon their graduation, will be ensured of high positions.

Meanwhile, it was also learned that students who were admitted last May, have shown remarkable improvement in their intellectual, physical and spiritual training. Following their graduation on October 30, this year, they will be given immediate employment.

Students Here From East Asia Will Get Help

(Continued From Page 1)

Sultans' sons from Java were brought to Japan by the Army.

The young men attended the ceremonies wearing white uniforms and white field caps in place of their usual sarongs and Fez caps. After national group ceremonies, Yasukichi Yatabe, principal of the school, welcomed them and gave them a few pointers on how to go about their studies.

They will study the Japanese language for three years and then go on to college.

Jungles Impress Patterson

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—An American news agency reporter quoted the United States Undersecretary of War, Robert Patterson, as saying, "the ground fighting in Southwestern Pacific jungles are worse than anything ever seen in Argonne." Patterson at present is visiting the American Front in the Southwest Pacific.

BIG AMOUNT SPENT IN LEND-LEASE ACT

Britain Ranks First as Sum Tops $14-Billion in U.S. in Over 2 Years' Time

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—The American weekly magazine, Time, of September 6, analyzing the contents of the periodical report submitted by President Franklin Roosevelt to Congress some time ago on the state of the enforcement of the Lend-Lease Act, has the following to say, it is reported from Washington.

(1). The expenditures which have been made by America under the Lend-Lease Act in the period of two years and five months which has elapsed since the enforcement of the Act amount to $14,000,000,000. This is 12 per cent of all the war expenditures of America and exceeds by $4,000,000,000 the total of loans made by the United States to the Allies about the time of the first World War.

(2) The list of countries receiving benefit from the Act is topped by Britain which received 45 per cent of the total expended by America under the Act. The Soviet Union is second with 25 per cent. Chungking, India, Australia, and New Zealand have among themselves received 13 per cent.

There has not been a single occasion on which the amount of aid given by America to Chungking under the Act was published separately. American aid to Chungking under the Act is excessively small, and the Roosevelt Administration has a fear that it would come under severe fire from Congress and other quarters if the exact extent to which Chungking is aided by America were revealed.

(3) There has lately been a tendency for American aid to the Soviet Union to decrease in value. It was in value $233,000,000 in April of this year and it dropped to $178,000,000 in May. There was a further fall to $139,000,000 in June.

There are two reasons for the progressive decline seen in American aid to the Soviet Union. One reason is that anti-Axis merchant vessels were mobilized to serve in connection with the North African and Sicilian campaigns.

The other reason is the steady increase in the supply of American foodstuffs to the Soviet Union. In this connection, it is now three years since the Ukraine, granary of the Soviet Union, was occupied by the German forces. The interval has been a period of difficulties to the Soviet Union in satisfying its food requirements. This chiefly explains the marked increase in recent months in the shipments of foodstuffs from America to the Soviet Union. Foodstuffs take space out of all proportion to the value. This sheds further light on the decrease in the value of American aid to the Soviets.

(4) The American exports of foodstuffs under the Lend-Lease Act in 1942 were six per cent of the production of foodstuffs in America. The exports in 1943 are likely to amount to 10 per cent and the foodstuffs which will be produced by America this year will presumably be used in this way. The civilian population and the armed forces will consume 75 and 13 per cent respectively. Ten per cent will be sent to other countries under the Lend-Lease Act. The remaining 2 per cent will be shipped to American possessions.

SHANGHAI UNEXCITED OVER ITALIAN NEWS

Local Markets Remain Steady, Showing Confidence in Nanking Government

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 9.—Calmness and quiet reigned here today, despite the news of Italy's unconditional surrender, and the local Chinese circles are showing no unrest because they are confident the latest European development will not affect the general trend of the current war.

The local circles pointed out that, although Italy laid down her arms, Germany was fully prepared for such eventuality and therefore was not caught unawares.

Reflecting their full confidence in the ability of the National Government to cope with the situation, the local markets remained steady.

In Shanghai there are over 30 Italian banks and firms, including the Italian Bank of China, Lloyd Triestino and Clerici Bedoni and Company.

As news of the Italian surrender gradually spread among the Italian residents yesterday, the Italian Club, in the suburbs of the former International Settlement, became the center of various conflicting scenes—scenes of small groups, some engaged in heated discussions over the latest European developments and others standing around with searching eyes looking into anxious faces.

Shortly before noon the bar was filled with these news seekers while the dining room was readied for use but the many anxious faces that walked up the gravel path quickly melted into small groups without going to the usual tables.

With eyes expressing anxiety, but with a smile of resignation the Italians voiced their utter astonishment at the swift surrender by the Badoglio government.

CANTON RAIDERS REPULSED

Domei

HONGKONG, September 10.—Eight enemy North American B-25 planes belonging to the United States air force in China escorted by several fighters raided the Canton area at 1:38 p.m. on Thursday.

Japanese planes intercepted them at once and shot down four P-40's and damaged two B-25's thereby completely nipping in the bud the enemy's attempt to disturb the area.

Hongkong Judicial Organ

Domei

HONGKONG, September 10.—The Government-General at Hongkong has established its judicial department to enlarge the court business from September 1. Sachio Sanada, former chief judge of the Tokyo Civil District Court, has arrived here to take charge of the business as Director of the Judicial Department.

Java Party Sees Plants

The inspection party from Java on Friday inspected the plants of the Japan Steel Tubing Company and obtained a glimpse of Japan's heavy industry. In the afternoon the mission visited the Education Ministry.

Chaos Hits Chungking Social Condition As Many Leave Mates Due to Non-Support

Domei

CANTON, September 9.—The steadily increasing chaos prevailing in Chungking's social and living conditions, resulting in mounting divorce cases and an increasing number of street-walkers within the city, was revealed by Chungking journals.

One of the journals disclosed that the fundamental reason for divorce cases is given as Non-Support. Nearly all of these divorce proceedings are instituted by wives of men who have been called to the front and are unable to survive on their husbands' meager salaries.

As an example, the journal gave the story of a young married woman, who having had no information for four years from her husband who had been called to the front was forced to give up her land in order to live. Without any source of income from her land and unable to make ends meet, she finally appealed to close friends for sympathy and demanded a divorce.

The Sao Tang Pao, organ of the Chungking Army, reports that the people in Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province, are now under strong malevolent influence created by their wretched wartime line. Being greatly demoralized, the number of street-walkers are increasing daily.

Chungking authorities are now placed in a most embarrassing position trying to cope with the present problem and have recently ordered the Kwangsi provincial authorities to maintain strict surveillance of the peoples' morals.

Meanwhile, Chungking officials stationed in Kweilin, recently asked for the cooperation of Kweiling journalists to do their best in awakening the people to the existence of increasing evils and warn them that the demoralizatoin of the people would seriously undermine their ability to continue further resistance against Japan.

PARIS BOMBED BY FOE

Ruthless Attack Kill Many French Laborers

Domei

VICHY, September 9.—The anti-Axis air forces again ruthlessly repeated bombing of the residential quarters of innocent laborers in the northwestern portion of Paris this morning.

According to an O.F.I. dispatch, the remains of 20 persons were discovered in one spot. There are still more to be found buried under the debris of wrecked buildings. By the time excavation is completed, indications show that the death toll will rise to enormous figures.

Reich Attacks Spitzbeagen

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—German naval forces attacked Spitzbergen, Norway, today, acording to information received here.

HSINKING STAND DEFINED

Regrets Italy's Surrender But Will Fight With Japan

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—The Manchoukuo Government today issued a statement in which it deeply regretted the betrayal of the Tripartite Pact by the Badoglio regime and declared that Manchoukuo's great principle of cooperating with Japan in its sacred war will not be affected even in the slightest degree by the shameful action of that regime. The Manchoukuo Government pointed out that it is Heavenly decree that any State or nation ignoring morality is doomed to ruin.

Embassy Under Guard

The Italian Embassy in Berlin has been placed under police protection today, says a broadcast from the German capital, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi.

FALANGE ATTITUDE REMAINS RESOLUTE

Unbeaten Falangists Determined to Defend Spain's Position As a Sacred Sworn Duty

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, September 8.—Defining the attitude of the Falange toward the present events in the world, Party Minister Jose Luis Arrese delivered a strong political speech on the occasion of the party celebration in Burgos, it is reported here today.

He declared the Falange has been hardened in the course of three years of battle for liberty when it never surrendered.

Reaffirming the promise of Spain's national rebirth that had been given to the founder of the Falange, Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, and to the tens of thousands of fallen heroes, Mr Arrese said it would be fulfilled despite intrigues to bring about the dissolution of the party.

He concluded that the spirit of the Falange was unbroken and they wanted to work in peace, but, if the enemies of the Falange wanted it, the Falangists would take up arms, too.

A large theater was crowded with the members of the Falange on this occasion. The representatives of the military and civilian administration attended as guests, including the Vice-Secretary General of the Falange, Mora Figueroa, who fought on the Eastern Front, as well as members of the old guards of the Falange and former members of the famous Blue Division.

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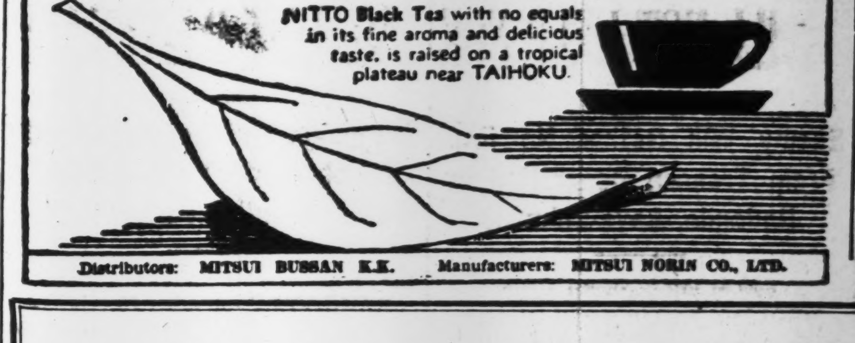

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AXIS NATIONS' STAND FIRMER THAN EVER

Japan and Germany Determined to Fight and Crush Anglo-Saxons

The tragedy of Italy has served as a valuable lesson to the Axis nations whose determination to increase their respective fighting strengths has been tightened all the more by the spectacle of a nation succumbing to enemy political maneuvers before laying down arms in actual surrender, says Domei in a survey of the war situation following the treachey of Badoglio.

More than 48 hours have passed since the Italian land, sea and air forces gave way and sued for peace but has the World War developed in a manner so craftily planned by the anti-Axis camp? Not at all, according to Domei.

Upon receipt of the report of Badoglio's unconditional surrender, the Imperial Government at once enforced the necessary measures regarding Italian nationals and organizations, their rights and interests, in Japan and other parts of East Asia. A special meeting of the Cabinet was called at 2 p.m. Thursday for a short consultation on steps to be adopted and a statement was published to clarify its attitude.

People's Minds Calm

The 100,000,000 people of Japan received the news quite calmly. Their determination to shatter the insidious schemes of the United States and Britain has only been strengthened by the occurrence.

Germany, too, had been amply prepared for it. Forthwith it proceeded to reinforce the German forces in northern Italy and occupied the sole heavy industrial area of the country lying in that region.

A new Fascist Government under the leadership of ex-Premier Mussolini has been established to overthrow the puppet regime set up by Badoglio. The Italian deflection has thus produced no effect on the Grand Fortress of Europe built up by Germany. From the strategic point of view, the secession of Italy has enabled the Germans to contract their war front most advantageously.

The defeatists of Italy under Badoglio have managed to sell their country and betray their Allies but the brazen Anglo-American plot to effect a bloodless occupation of Italy has been neatly frustrated. Their hopes of rolling back the tide of war by such means have also been rendered vain.

First day after the unconditional surrender of Italy it was already clear that the betrayal of their country by Badoglio and his clique had brought nothing but tragedy to Italy. Whatever seductive promises the United States and Britain might have made to them, what they actually gave Italy are nothing but internal disruption, ruin, blood, destruction and dishonor.

Japanese Character Firm

The people of Japan have been presented with a vivid picture of a nation plunged into the depth of misery and dishonor because of a certain defect in the Italian character which even with the powerful leadership of Benito Mussolini could not be remedied. But the Japanese are made of a different stuff, tempered by a tradition unmatched by any other country. The immediate causes of the Italian collapse may be stated as follows:

(1) Before they succumbed to Anglo-American political strategy, they had succumbed to their own defeatism and the nation was racked by internal disruption.

(2) This defeatism, in turn, was rooted in the failure of the Italian people to maintain and strengthen their fighting power by their own endeavors.

Thus the Japanese have derived the valuable lesson that in order to shatter the cowardly tactics of the United States and Britain they must increase their fighting strength at an ever-accelerating tempo.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 9

In the Donetz Basin the Soviets threw further fresh formations into the battle which is involving enormously high losses for the enemy. Several enemy thrusts south and west of Kharkov collapsed.

In the central front sector the Soviets attacked with minor formations only in the area west of Kirov. The enemy offensive activity in the remaining sectors was weaker than on the previous days. An enemy group that was encircled in the course of the defensive fighting was annihilated up to the last man.

German and Rumanian air formations also yesterday effectively supported the operations of the army in numerous raids. Lieutenant Novotny, the leader of a fighter group, achieved his 196th and 200th air victory in the course of these actions.

Altogether 208 tanks were destroyed on the Eastern Front yesterday.

The naval batteries of Tuetters island in the Gulf of Finland shelled a formation of Soviet mine-sweepers, sinking one mine-sweeper and damaging two more severely.

The Tank Grenadier Division Grossdeutschland, the Hespian 11th and the Lower Saxony 19th tank divisions as well as the Rumanian 34 infantry division particularly excelled themselves in the stubborn fighting west of Kharkov.

In southern France, in Italy and on the Balkans, where the German and Italian troops hitherto fought in common, all necessary measures have been taken following the treason of Marshal Badoglio and his government. All these measures are taking their planned course.

On the western coast of Calabria a German battle plane formation raided the enemy landing forces in the bight of Euphemia, sank one troop transport and scored heavy caliber bomb-hits on four large sized ships including one cruiser.

Some 11 enemy planes were shot down during raids, carried out by strong Anglo-American bomber formations against the occupied western zones and over the Atlantic.

Swift German bomber formations in the night preceding Thursday dropped bombs over the military targets of southern and central Britain.

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How Reich Was Betrayed

Guariglia Breaks Promise to Von Ribbentrop That Italy Would Continue Fighting; Sinister Plotting Of Italians Seen in Sabotage Cases

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, September 9.—How Germany was betrayed by the Italians despite Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's word that Italy would continue fighting side by side with the Germans and how, when the German High Command perceived the treacherous acts behind his sinister plot, Reich countermeasures were employed according to the plan, have been revealed here in exposing the capitulation of the Badoglio Government.

Four weeks ago at some Italian frontier place, a meeting took place between Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on the German side and Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia on behalf of Italy. At this conference, the Italian delegation once again stated that it would stand loyally to the treaty with Germany and would continue the war. On this occasion, it spontaneously planned to publish a communique on the meeting in which the resolution of the Italian Government to continue the war was to be reaffirmed.

The obvious purpose of this suggestion was to impress the Germans that the Badoglio Government meant this resolution seriously. However, as soon as the Italian delegation had arrived in Rome, word was sent that for inner political reasons it was not opportune to publish this communique.

Italian Treachery Exposed

General Roatta whom Badoglio had appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Forces left the German Supreme Command in no doubt that contrary to all the fine words of his Government, Badoglio was planning treachery at the expense of Germany.

From the very beginning of the new regime, he opposed the German offer to send German reinforcements to the assistance of the Italian defense at the particularly threatened points of the Italian mainland. He motivated his attitude by saying that the Italian army insisted upon defending the fatherland at these danger spots only by themselves.

What actually happened, however, was that General Roatta sent Italian reinforcements to northern Italy instead of the south. Moreover, as late as September 8, Roatta pledged his word of honor vis-a-vis some German official representative that General Dwight D. Eisenhower's reports on the unconditional surrender of Italy and the conclusion of a truce were only manuevers for weakening the Italian resistance.

In the meantime, competent local quarters pointed out that Badoglio's treason will not bring about the military effect which the Anglo-Americans had hoped for.

Reich Expected Move

This view is based on two facts: first, that on the basis of detailed reports from reliable information, the German High Command had known for some time that the Badoglio Government having come into power through a coup d'etat not only wanted to get Italy out of war, but also intended to support the common enemy at the time when German troops in Sicily were forced to continue fighting practically alone. This knowledge caused the German High Command to react immediately.

The second factor is that measures adopted by Germany were intended from the very first, not only to protect the German troops from any possible act of treason, but also to guarantee further conduct of the war.

The German troops have the situation well in hand. This was made easier since the Italian formations were taken completely by surprise at the latest development and they either placed themselves at the disposal of the German command or surrendered their arms of their own accord.

The most important communication lines have been safeguarded by the German troops and loyal Italian formations. This also applies to important railway lines in north and central Italy.

Local Attacks Stopped

Only at scattered points was any attempt made by the agitated war-weary Italian detachments to spike German plans. Local resistance was soon broken, either by German troops or Fascist forces and rebellious formations were disarmed.

An interesting detail has now been learned here of the Badoglio treason. Toward the end of July, the German High Command had observed the increasing concentration of Italian troops in northern Italy, the occupation of hill positions on the Italo-German frontier area and the supply of these troops with additional ammunition. Extensive trench digging operations were also observed as well as the closing of certain small valleys in the Alpine region to all traffic. Bridges and structures along the roads leading to the German frontier were mined. Acts of sabotage occurred in the military communications of German organizations.

In addition, the Italian High Command made things difficult for the German formations in Italy wherever they could, which on various occasions resulted in the hostile attitude of the Italian troops to the German armed forces.

At the end of July, General Bolzano ordered the Italian troops to fire at the Germans, but the order was not carried out, thanks to the loyal attitude of the Italian Officers' Corps.

Sabotage Case Cited

A few days later, 40 meters of German cable between Garda and Vernna were cut and removed. At the same time, Italian fortifications facing the German frontier were supplied with ammunition. On August 8, the Alpine Bersaglieri formations occupied Brenner Pass.

This development pointed to more than treason, although it was also observed that a greater part of the Italian armed forces and the Italian population were unwilling to have any part in these machinations. Various open declarations of loyalty to the German military authorities, as well as to the German troops in Italy were made at that time.

With clock-like precision, German measures were adopted immediately upon the announcement of Italy's capitulation and are progressing according to plan.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-American forces that landed at Naples were attacked at various places by the German formations and the enemy actions were localized. The British-American landing forces suffered exceptionally high losses and the fighting is continuing.

PRO-BASEBALL SEASON STARTING IN TWO CITIES

Double-Headers Will Be Held Throughout Fall; Opening At 1 P.M.

The fall season of the Nippon Professional Baseball League opens today with games in Tokyo and the Nishinomiya stadium, near Osaka. Double-headers will be held as usual throughout the season with the first game on tap at 1 p.m.

In the Korakuen stadium, today the nines of Asahi and Seitetsu will lift the curtain, and this tilt will be followed by the clash between the defending champion Kyojin vs. Hanshin. The Nishinomiya opening has Yamato vs. Hankyu and Nagoya vs. Nankai.

The schedule for the month follows:

Korakuen stadium, Tokyo

Aug. 12—Hanshin vs. Seitetsu and Kyojin vs. Asahi.
,, 13—Kyojin vs. Seitetsu and Asahi vs. Hanshin.
,, 15—Seitetsu vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Kyojin.
,, 18—Nankai vs. Seitetsu and Kyojin vs. Hankyu.
,, 19—Nankai vs. Hankyu and Seitetsu vs. Kyojin.
,, 20—Kyojin vs. Nankai and Hankyu vs. Seitetsu.
,, 22—Seitetsu vs. Nankai and Hankyu vs. Kyojin.
,, 24—Yamato vs. Seitetsu and Kyojin vs. Nagoya.
,, 25—Nagoya vs. Seitetsu and Kyojin vs. Yamato.
,, 26—Nagoya vs. Yamato and Kyojin vs. Seitetsu.
,, 28—Seitetsu vs. Nagoya and Yamato vs. Kyojin.

Nishinomiya stadium, near Osaka

Aug. 12—Yamato vs. Nankai and Nagoya vs. Hankyu.
,, 13—Nagoya vs. Yamato and Hankyu vs. Nankai.
,, 15—Hankyu vs. Nagoya and Nankai vs. Yamato.
,, 18—Asahi vs. Yamato and Nagoya vs. Hanshin.
,, 19—Hanshin vs. Yamato and Nagoya vs. Asahi.
,, 20—Yamato vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Asahi.
,, 22—Yamato vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Nagoya.
,, 24—Asahi vs. Nankai and Hanshin vs. Hankyu.
,, 25—Hanshin vs. Nankai and Asahi vs. Hankyu.
,, 26—Hankyu vs. Nankai and Asahi vs. Hanshin.
,, 28—Nankai vs. Hanshin and Hankyu vs. Asahi.

KUCHING RESIDENTS HOLD THANKS MEET

Local People Express Gratitude To Japan on Death Anniversary of General Maeda

Domei

KUCHING, September 7.—A lecture meeting of representatives of local inhabitants was held here on September 5, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in North Borneo.

The meeting was held in order to express gratitude to Japan for the excellent military administration for the past 18 months and also to bring about united efforts on the part of the local inhabitants for complete defeat of Britain and the United States under Japan's leadership. Speakers representing various nationalities participated in the event.

Hsu Tsung-ssu, Director-General of the Kuching Overseas Chinese Association, declared that the Japanese Bushido, wherein the Japanese spirit finds full expression, is based on the ethical conceptions of loyalty, courage and unselfish devotion to the country, valuing honor, and living in righteousness. He stated: "We who wish to be loyal to Japan should study well the Japanese spirit. The inhabitants of Borneo have been, for more than a century, subjected to the sinister domination of Britain, with the result that they have lost their highest virtues."

Must Learn Nippon Spirit

He continued: "This is the very time for us to learn the Japanese spirit. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain and the United States have suffered defeat after defeat at the hands of the Japanese. This is not due to the inferiority of the enemies' arms but to the absence of fighting spirit, and war objectives on the part of the Anglo-American Powers. On the other hand Japan's successive victories are due to clear and definite war objectives and their peerless spiritual force.

"Look! Within the short period of one year and a half the Japanese Administration of this State accomplished great undertakings which Britain could not accomplish in even a hundred years of administration. All these were not due to a miracle but must be attributed to the superior quality of the indomitable Japanese spirit.

"The construction programs of the Military Administration during the past year and a half covered all fields, including shipbuilding, agriculture, utilization of rubber, and the installation of health and sanitation, which have all proved highly successful."

In concluding, Mr. Hsu said: "We must continue to aggressively cooperate in construction, under Japan's leadership, and entirely discard our passive attitude as under the British rule."

Li's Speech

Li Jungh-siang, representing the resident Chinese from Huitiao in Kwangtung Province in China, declared:

"Ever since the Anglo-American Powers trampled on the Orient, during the past several centuries, they looked down upon the Asiatics as an inferior race. Barren land was left undeveloped while there was an over-production of rubber with the result that we suffered from a shortage of foodstuffs.

"Since the encouragement of rubber production was designed to benefit the Anglo-American Powers, without any regard for the welfare of the native inhabitants the economy of the whole Southern Regions was deformed and the native inhabitants were reduced to virtual slavery. The evil hand of Britain against China caused the Opium War and the consequent wholesale massacre of our brethren, without any justification. The United States also carried out tyrannical acts in the Orient. Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the Anglo-American Powers were expelled from the Orient.

No Parallel in History

"Such a rapid downfall of the Anglo-American Powers with their vast Dominions finds no parallel in the entire History of the World. All the people in East Asia must now unite under Japan's leadership and exert their utmost for the attainment of final victory."

Datu Polahan, Judge of the Kuching District Court, declared: "Our ancestors were discontented under the British rule for the past century. The British received exorbitantly high salaries, their lowest being higher than the highest salaries of the native inhabitants. All commercial enterprises, yielding high returns were monopolized by the British and the profits derived were remitted to England, thus leaving no funds for the development of North Borneo. The Anglo-Americans acted in a similar manner everywhere throughout East Asia.

"Although we were dissatisfied, we obeyed them because we possessed no power to overthrow them. Japan, clearly understanding this situation, valiantly fought and expelled the Anglo-American Powers from East Asia and is now constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Fortunately, North Borneo has been spared from protracted fighting and its people are at present supplied with sufficient food and work. Therefore, they are extremely grateful to Japan and the Japanese Forces."

Safeguarding East Asia

"The Japanese Forces are safeguarding the whole of East Asia and will never fail to win victories. We must not be misguided by any propaganda from the enemy. We must not forget that the Japanese Forces, while fighting on the one hand, are constantly thinking of our welfare. We are praying for the prosperity of Japan and the brave fighting forces of Japan and fervently hope for the successful accomplishment of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Mr. Chakravarty, Indian representative, declared: "The Anglo-American Powers have been completely driven out of the Southwestern Pacific. Japan has not suffered a single defeat at the hands of the enemy and has given light to all Asiatics. On the other hand, the Anglo-American Powers were solely interested in exploiting the Asiatics, giving no consideration whatever for their advancement, and well-being in general.

"In sharp contrast to this, Japan regarded us as equals, granting Independence to Burma and promising independence to the Philippines. Whereas Britain led us into ignorance, Japan is enlightening us. We must rise up under Japan's leadership for it is only with Japan's power that we can realize the ideal of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

He concluded by saying: "Let all young men take up arms, women engage in boosting production, and the old people protect the homes."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1943

Badoglio's Folly

The latest developments in Italy since its surrender demonstrate even more clearly than ever the pitiful folly of Badoglio's action. Badoglio obviously sought to spare his country from the torment of war. But by his shortsightedness, he has merely made it inevitable that the worst form of war would be concentrated in Italy. Far from saving his country, he has merely served to plunge his country into a more painful predicament than ever before. He has defeated his own avowed object of securing peace and has only made it doubly certain that his country will be turned into a battlefield.

This consequence should have been foreseen by anyone who is aware of the character of the Anglo-American enemy. As long as Mussolini was in power, the Anglo-American propagandists assiduously spread the idea that their only object was the overthrow of Fascism and that they had no ulterior designs on the Italian nation. Yet, when Mussolini and the Fascist Party did retire, the Anglo-Americans showed no compunctions about shifting their position, continued with their wanton attacks on the Italian people, and insisted on the unconditional surrender of the Italian nation. To have surrendered to such an unprincipled enemy in the face of such demonstrated lack of good faith on his part was merely to have invited a worse fate than resistance to the bitter end. For now, far from being satisfied with the laying down of arms by the Italians, the enemy is forcing the Italians who have surrendered to turn actively against their former partners. The Anglo-Americans are not going to let the Italians retire from the war as they desire but are planning to turn Italy into a base of operations for their aggressive campaigns. Italy is to be converted into a slave to be made to work against her former friends. Into such a pitiful plight has the Badoglio regime been dupe enough to fall.

The difficulties which beset the Italian nation, the dilemma with which it was obviously confronted, are understandable. The feelings of the Italian people in the hour of their tribulation deserve every consideration. The war which they had been forced to wage was admittedly one against frightful odds. Forced into the war in the first place by the intolerable oppression of British ambitions in the Mediterranean, the Italian people have had to bear the brunt of the well-nigh unbearable suffering which their exposed geographic position and their tragic paucity of natural resources imposed upon them. Their courageous stand up to the present commands respect and their plight today deserves sympathy. But obviously the inexcusable machinations in treacherous violation of the Tripartite Pact carried on by the Badoglio regime with the enemy by which Italy was duped and enslaved was not the correct way out of her difficulties. It was a way which on the contrary will merely intensify her miseries a hundredfold. Not only was Badoglio's action inexcusably faithless, it was equally inexcusably unintelligent.

Regardless of what the Italians may do, Germany and Japan certainly will make no changes in their course of action. There is a formidable German force in Italy, estimated by the American Secretary of War Stimson at 15 to 20 divisions, which moreover can be reinforced at will. Even if the elimination of Italy will enable Germany to make her defense lines conform to the natural geographic limits of the impregnable Grand Fortress of Europe, the German troops in Italy will still continue a vigorous fight. The surrender has thus in no way enabled Italy to escape from the war but has only added to the certainty that the war will be continued on her soil. The treachery of Badoglio has defeated its own ends.

In the meantime, Japan and Germany, with their superior strategic positions enhanced and solidified as never before, stand fully prepared to drive on to final victory. It is a victory in whose glory the Italians, through the hapless betrayal of Badoglio, have forfeited all right to share.

The Coercion of Argentina

For any Latin American country to look after its own interests is an unpardonable crime in the eyes of the United States State Department. Such is the only interpretation possible of the recent action of the United States in refusing Lend-Lease aid to Argentina.

The exchange of communications between United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the recently resigned Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Storni makes clear this astounding situation. The United States has been supplying many of the countries of Latin America with copious quantities of military equipment under the Lend-Lease arrangement. Obviously these arms were not seriously intended for use in any effective military operations against the Axis, for none of the Latin American countries are in any position to undertake active hostilities in any of the current active theaters of operations in the present war. Moreover, the antiquated character of most of these arms make it clear that they are not intended for use against any first rate military Power. They are merely baits and bribes to make the acquiescent countries of Latin America unquestioningly obey the orders of the dominating master at Washington. And more ominously, they are means by which these puppets of the Colossus of the North are made to threaten and coerce any neighboring state which dares to pursue an independent policy.

Secretary of State Hull practically openly stated as much in his notes. Seeing its neighbors being showered with favors under the pretext of Lend-Lease aid, Argentina naturally requested similar treatment. Foreign Minister Storni moreover made clear the fact that Argentina stands faithfully committed to the policy of Pan-American hemispheric co-operation. If the legitimate defense of the American hemisphere were the real object of the Lend-Lease aid, there should have been no reason for the United States to refuse this aid to Argentina. But Hull has stated that that is not sufficient. Argentina must abandon its prudent and intelligent policy of neutrality and obey the peremptory command of the United States to break with the Axis. Joining the ranks of the subservient puppets of the United States, Argentina must subordinate her own interests to the selfish interests of the belligerent giant of the North. Only then can Argentina hope for any Lend-Lease aid. Such is Hull's stand.

Obviously this is nothing but the rankest form of coercion. Obviously the doctrine of Pan-Americanism as preached by the United States is nothing but a device to force all the Latin American countries to contribute their resources to feed the insatiable war needs of the United States. Obviously there is no real freedom or independence in a Latin America so coerced and dominated by the United States. Only Argentina still maintains the courage to attempt to retain some vestige of her independence and honor. But for this independence, the United States is apparently determined to penalize Argentina as a criminal.

Rivalry Among Uguisu

The uguisu is the sweetest songster I have ever listened to. People who are versed in the lore of the mountains and moors, tell me that it has a fierce nature unlike its voice. It is ambitious to outdo its competitors. The young are assiduous in emulating their parents. When a rival is nearby, the uguisu goes on singing and singing until it falls dead. Hence each songster has its own sphere of influence and tolerates no rival within a radius of sixty feet or so. Strange that such sweetness should be the gift of the keenest rivalry! (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

Heroes and Thugs

There are thugs in high places and they are worshipped as heroes. There are heroes in low places and they are despised as thugs. Intolerance and violence—both born of innate cowardice—are the tattoo marks of thugs in whatever places they may be. Generosity, which comes from broad sympathy and confidence in the purity of his motive, distinguishes a hero from a thug. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

September 11, 1942

In mopping-up operations in central, western and southern parts of Hopei Province, Japanese Imperial Forces killed 746 enemy soldiers and took 760 prisoners. The Japanese Forces also seized large quantities of rifles, revolvers, hand-grenades and military uniforms.

• • •

Indian leaders made public a joint signed statement that "England should transfer immediately the governing power of India to the Indians and that all differences among themselves should be forgotten and buried." Copies of this statement were sent to Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India.

• • •

With 831 Japanese evacuees from Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and French Indo-China, and five Thai nationals, the repatriation ship Kamakura Maru left Lourenco Marques this afternoon for Japan.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Tranquil Malai

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

A journey through the Malai provinces today produces a reassuring effect, attributable in the main to the tranquil atmosphere which pervades the countryside as well as to the remarkable degree of industry noticeable all sides and the abundance of foodstuffs in all market places, pointing to the fact that Malai can now claim to have reached a stage in regard to the attainment of self-sufficiency in her food needs when there can be little ground for worry.

Today, Malai presents a remarkable scene of peacefulness, with few scars left of the scorched-earth tactics of the terror-stricken British who fled from north to south in record time before the unrelenting advance of the Japanese Forces.

Wherever one goes, one is struck by the construction, as distinct from reconstruction, which has been taking place. Most remarkable and by far the most important developments is the scene in the markets where there is an abundant supply of a great variety of table vegetables and Malaian fruit as well as beef, fowls, mutton, pork and fish. To visit these places is to feel reassured that, come what may, Malai need never fear a famine.

All this is attributable to the vigorous campaign sponsored by the authorities in the various provinces of encouraging food production with the same zeal as is displayed by the military in prosecuting the Dai Toa Senso. With them there is no room for half-measures and superficial schemes which, however attractive on paper, are productive of very little concrete matter in actual practice, as when the British were here.

Upcountry towns, as with Shonan, are hives of trading enterprise. Wherever one goes, he is struck by the density of street traffic, the great industrial activity which has replaced the old lethargic struggle for existence which characterized life on the Malaian hinterland, and the old dependence on imported products to meet everyday needs. Today locally produced goods are meetings these needs in evergrowing volume.

And all this is being—has been—accomplished while a world war is raging all around—a fact which too many people are apt to overlook. This is perhaps excusable up to a point, for though the war rages all around, an atmosphere of absolute peace reigns all over the peninsula. Malaians are renowned for the shortness of their memories. The horror of war and all the disorganization it connotes was swiftly forgotten immediately hostilities in Malaya came to an end.

But because Malai has enjoyed absolute immunity from disturbance from without since then, people must not take too much for granted and expect conditions of absolute normalcy. They have much to be thankful for, and should feel reassured that, with conditions as good as they are despite the fact that a world war rages all around them, the abundance of food and the general industrial activity prevalent today throughout the country is a happy augury of what is to follow when peace comes, as it assuredly will one day.

Chungking-Anti-Axis Propaganda

(From The Shanghai Times)

The anti-Axis warmongers at Washington, London and Chungking are as hard bent upon conquering and enslaving all smaller or weaker nations as Japan and her Axis friends are upon liberating and befriending them. This is a stern fact that no amount of enemy propaganda can alter in any way, for not a single day passes as the war progresses without fresh evidence of Anglo-American imperialism occurring in sharp contrast to what the Axis Powers do in the interests of the oppressed nations. The havoc wrought and wanton destruction unleashed upon the civilian population and cultural establishments in Europe during the past months by the anti-Axis air arm have proved beyond any doubt that Anglo-American imperialism is now mainly concerned with a war of nerves obviously for the purpose of ushering in a reign of terror for the benefit of its few plutocrats.

The situation is even simpler and clearer in East Asia, and all Chungking propaganda is being wasted except on some misinformed section of the Anglo-American public, which had been totally ignorant of the fact that Chungking is not "fighting for the people" at all, and that the "traditional freedom of the Chinese people" has now been denied under the military dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek. This simple fact has taken such a keen observer as Pearl S. Puck six years to find out, although it has been common knowledge among the majority of the 1,000 million Asiatics all the while.

Truth cannot be suppressed for very long in any country, even in the United States, where it is money that writes or talks, and it certainly will not be very long before the Anglo-American peoples will see for themselves what is to remain blindfolded with propaganda and deprived of all sense of judgment or criticism. Even the most fundamental fact of the War of Greater East Asia that in it Japan is fighting Anglo-American aggression for the cause of a "China for the Chinese," a "Philippines for the Filipinos, a "Burma for the Burmese," a "Java for the Javanese," etc., has been carefully withheld from the knowledge of the average American or Briton, for it is exactly for the purpose of "re-conquering" and re-enslaving all Asiatic nations that Anglo-American plutocrats are now sending thousands upon thousands of their own compatriots into certain death in the southern Pacific and elsewhere. In other words, the Americans and Britons are fighting to place the whole of East Asia under Anglo-American domination once more, so as to make China, the Philippines, Burma, etc. merely a China, a Philippines, a Burma, etc. for Anglo-American imperialism as they had been until the memorable December 8, 1941.

Chungking, however, continues to pander to Anglo-American imperialism by flooding the anti-Axis countries persistently with propaganda about its "victories" and its "co-operation" with the Anglo-American Powers during and after the present war. Chungking's repeated appeals for more Anglo-American material and moral asistance, which are woven into its overseas propaganda almost every day, may serve to arouse further sympathy among Anglo-American plutocrats to some extent, but the fact remains that China is steadily regaining independence as a free nation despite Chungking's frantic effort to keep her enchained to Anglo-American imperialism, while East Asia as a whole is daily strengthening its defense against Anglo-American aggression with the 1,000 million souls of Asia rapidly becoming completely united like one man and absolutely proof against all Anglo-American attempts at fresh invasion, military, political, economic, cultural or religious.

The whole truth of the present global war is thus beginning to dawn upon the average American and Briton and will soon enable them finally to see their folly of blindly believing in their plutocrats' imperialism, which has been foisted upon them as "democracy" through well organized, systematic propaganda with money mainly writing and talking for that specific purpose.

A New Burma

(From the Tairiku Shimpo. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

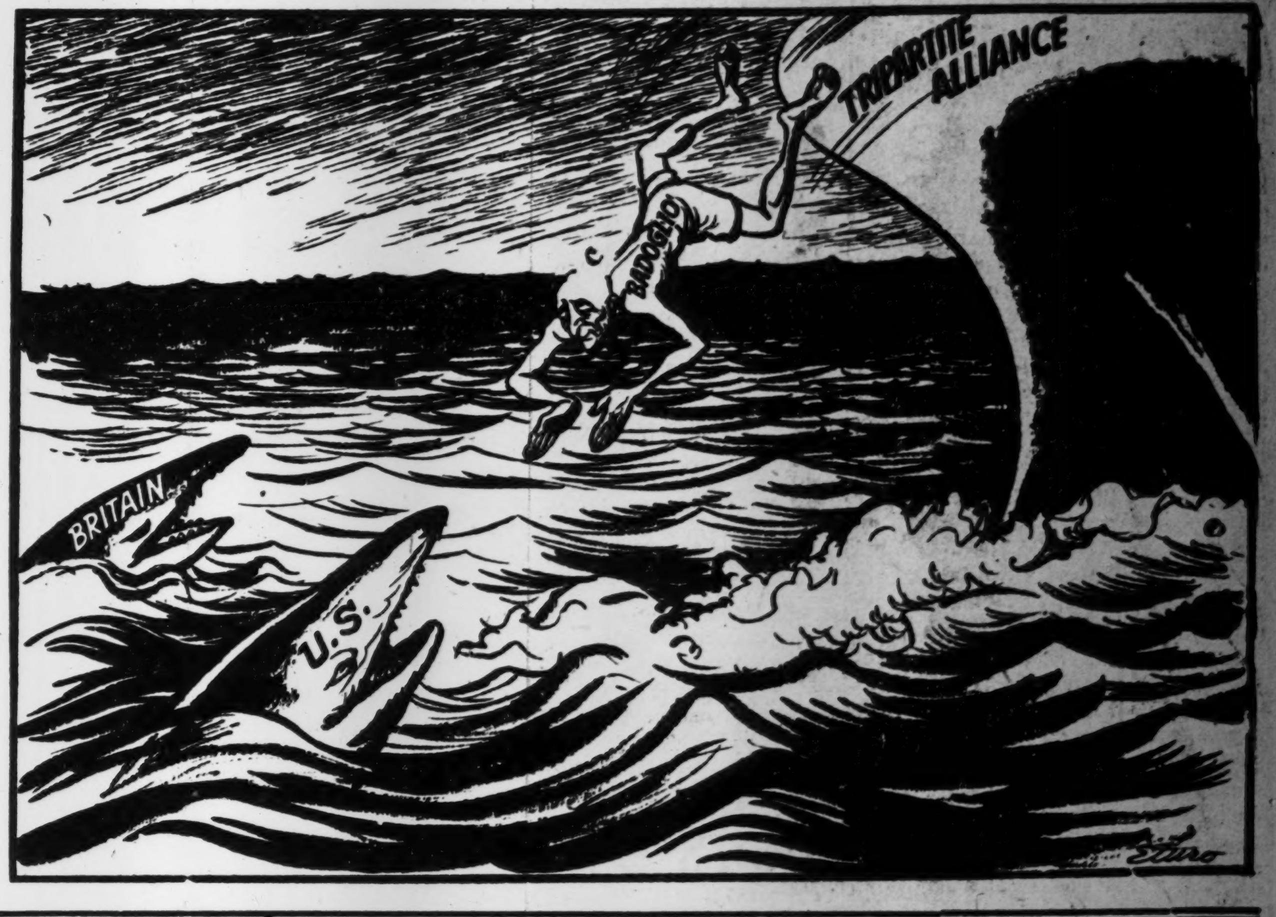
At a time when China is celebrating the return of the Settlement and the Concession of Shanghai, Burma has fulfilled her long-cherished desire of national independence and made a brilliant start as a link of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Burma has shown in the clearest way the striking contrast between the great ideals of the establishment of a new order by our country and the Anglo-Saxon aggressive imperialism.

Once the mopping-up operations in Burma were completed and the Burmese people came over to the Japanese side, Britain started to carry out incessant bombings, killing innocent people. At present, they are concentrating a great number of troops along the Indo-Burmese border, intending to recapture Burma with the aid of the American forces. The Anglo-Saxons are merely aiming at re-establishing the old order of aggression and exploitation of East Asia, and at trampling down the national desire of the Burmese people.

It is only natural, therefore, that facing such a clear contrast of war aims the Burmese people should not have made a mistake in choosing the right side with which to collaborate. Burma is now enjoying the establishment of her national independence. To completely secure this independence is to strengthen the ties with Japan and all the other peoples of East Asia, and entirely to eliminate the British-American power.

There is no doubt that the cooperation between the Burmese and the Japanese peoples will be still further strengthened by New Burma, which, after securing independence, has declared war on America and Britain and become an ally of Japan. In the course of this cooperation all the plots and propaganda tricks of the Anglo-Saxons will be smashed.

Food for the Sharks



Britain's Road to Ruin

By TADAO MATSUMOTO

(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part II

On the occasion of the withdrawal of her troops from the Chushan islands in 1846 after the Opium War, Britain entered into an Agreement with the Chinese authorities, under which China promised not to cede that area to any foreign country, while Britain, on her part, pledged her protection of it in the event of a foreign attack. Britain had long been casting a covetous eye on the Chuhan archipelago. Her first act of the invasion of China was to occupy these islands. When she demanded the cession of more than one island as one item of her peace terms, she had the acquisition of the Chushan archipelago, besides Hongkong, in mind.

Having failed to secure the Chushan archipelago Britain took steps to prevent China from ceding the islands to any foreign country. Britain was thus the first to sign with China an Agreement providing for the non-cession of prescribed territory. Britain's example found many followers subsequently. In February, 1897, for instance, France concluded with China one for the non-cession of Hainan Island.

Partition of China

In the meantime, various Powers managed to obtain privileges of various kinds is China.

Negotiations had then been in progress between Britain and China for the loan which China needed in paying her war indemnity to Japan. McDonald, the British Minister, notified the Chinese Government on January 8, 1898, of the readiness of the British Government to subscribe to this loan conditionally. The British conditions included one relative to the non-cession of the Yangtze Valley by China. The Chinese Government accepted the British proposal on January 18, but soon afterward, that is, on February 2, it cancelled its former acceptance in consequence of the objection raised by Russia and France. Britain waxed indignant and demanded compensation for the injury which she declared China's action had done to British prestige.

In his telegram to Salisbury asking for instructions, McDonald suggested that the Chinese Government should be made to promise the throwing open of inland seas for foreign navigation, the opening of Naming and Hsiangtan as trade ports and the non-cession of the Yangtze Valley to any foreign country so that British commercial interests might be safeguarded.

China Gives Pledge

Britain carried her point and the Chinese Government gave the British Government the pledge not to cede the Yangtze Valley to any foreign country, in the form of the notes exchanged with McDonald under date of February 9.

In a memoir writter by Tilley, the British Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, it is mentioned that Britain got some privileges from China by way of compensation for the latter's rejection of an Anglo-German loan. One of these was the Chinese promise not to cede any district on the Yangtze to any foreign country and another was the Chinese undertaking to assign the post of Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime customs to a British national so long as Britain's trade with China remained dominant. The memoir goes on to say that it was these promises which Britain held of vital importance to Britain, and so, after these pledges had been obtained, she became quite indifferent to the loan problem or the question of collaboration with Russia.

From what the British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs writes in his memoir, one can easily gather what it was Britain was really after then.

Railway Loan Rights

When it was made known that Russia and France were behind the negotiations which had been going on, since the spring of 1897, between the Belgian Syndicate and the Chinese authorities in regard to a loan for the construction of a Peking-Hankow railway, the British Government caused McDonald, its Minister to China, to take the matter up vigorously with the Chinese Government on the ground that it constituted an encroachment on British rights and interests in the Yangtze Valley. McDonald was ordered to notify the Chinese Government that the British Government did not regard the loan in question simply in the light of a business proposition but that it looked upon it as political action detrimental to British rights and interests in the Yangtze Valley. Acting on these instructions, the British Minister warned the Chinese Government that the British Government would find it impossible to cooperate friendlily with China regarding matters bearing on Chinese interests, should the Chinese Government offer further privileges to other Powers. He assured the Chinese Government at the same time that the British Government would be willing to supply British capital to China, if the latter wanted it for the development of provincial resources.

When McDonald formally approached the Chinese Government on this question on July 16, the Chinese authorities told him that Russia had nothing to do with the railway loan in question, but later Britain discovered, to her great indignation, that this assurance was false and that the Russo-Chinese Bank was actually concerned in the matter. Consequently, the British Government ordered its Minister to present demands to China by way of penalizing her for her act of bad faith. Accordingly, McDonald demanded on August 20 that the right of constructing five railways including one between Tientsin and Chinkiang be granted to Britain on the same terms as had been given the Belgian Syndicate. In the concluding part of this Note of demand, it was mentioned that the British Minister was under instructions to notify the Chinese Government that in default of China's immediate acceptance of the British demand, Britain would be obliged to regard China's exclusion of Britain from the agreement for the construction of a Peking-Hankow railway as a deliberate act of hostility and would take such action as circumstances warranted. The time-limit for China's reply would be fixed after consultation with the Commander of the British Squadron, it was further mentioned.

Demands Immediate Reply

It is said that at the interview of the day, McDonald stressed the gravity of the situation and declared, in a minatory tone, that China had only a few days in which to reply her acceptance.

When the Chinese Government delayed its reply, the British Government instructed McDonald on August 24 that a fresh demand should be added to the list in default of the Chinese Government's immediate acceptance and that a further delay should be met by the addition of still another demand. Meanwhile, the British Squadron was mustered at Hongkong in readiness to start action at a moment's notice.

In these circumstances, the Chinese Government had no alternative but to yield to the British pressure. On September 14, it accepted the British demand in its entirety, with an expression of apology into the bargain. Britain thus secured privileges for the construction of railways, the aggregate mileage of which was put at 2,800 miles. On the other hand, the Chinese Government learned to its cost what it was to grant rights and interests in the Yangtze Valley to any country other than Britain.

As to the exact extent of what was termed the Yangtze Valley, Salisbury, in a Note of instruction he addressed to the British envoy to Russia on September 24, 1898, in connection with the negotiations subsequently opened with Russia, defined it as covering all provinces on the Yangtze (Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhui and Kiangsu) and Honan and Chekiang, comprising ten provinces in all.

After Germany, Russia recognized Britain's special position in the Yangtze Valley. As already noted, a dispute arose between Britain and Russia over the Peking-Hankow railway loan, and almost simultaneously there developed another controversy between the two countries regarding the loan for the Peking-Mukden railway. In this case, however, their relative position was reversed, Britain figuring as the possessor of the right and Russia the objector.

That is, when, on June 7, 1898, a preliminary loan contract was signed between the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate and the Chinese authorities concerning a railway between Shanhaikwan and Newchwang, Russia lodged a protest on the ground that she could not tolerate the extension of British influence to Manchuria, her sphere of influence. This controversy steadily assumed graver dimensions, but Britain remained adamant, showing herself ready to resort to force should Russia persist in her point of view. Balfour, in his Note of instruction to the British Ambassador to Russia dated August 17, indicated that the British Government could not agree to an arrangement giving Russia free access to railway concessions in any part of China and excluding Britain from similar concessions in Manchuria. Insistence on such an inequitable arrangement would lead inevitably to an international dispute of the gravest kind, it was held. Balfour then instructed the British Ambassador to warn the Russian Foreign Minister that British sentiment was being aroused strongly.

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

Women wish to be loved without a why or a wherefore—not because they are pretty or good, or well-bred, or graceful, or intelligent, but because they are themselves.—Amiel.

• • •

Without labor nothing prospers.—Sophocles.

• • •

The eyes are the pioneers that first announce the soft tale of love.—Propertius.

• • •

Surely oak and threefold brass surrounded his heart who first trusted a frail vessel to the merciless ocean.—Horace.

• • •

How can we expect another to keep our secret if we cannot keep it ourselves.—Rochefoucauld.

• • •

They who speak ill of themselves, do so mostly as the surest way of proving how modest and candid they are.—Anon.

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times
Evening

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

No. 15,971 TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Hori Explains Enemy Intrigues In Italy That Tricked Badoglio

Information Board Spokesman Points Out In Radio Talk Anglo-U.S. Victimization of Italian Nation That Lead Up to Surrender

Enemy intrigue, taking advantage of Italy's weak points, that finally tricked the Badoglio government into asking for the cessation of warfare by unconditional surrender, was explained by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a radio talk from JOAK at 7:30 p.m. yesterday. The gist of his talk follows:

"The Badoglio Government of Italy unconditionally surrendered to the United States and Great Britain on September 8. This act is in violation of the Japan-Germany-Italy Tripartite Treaty of September 27, 1940, and the agreement signed between the three Powers against separate peace on December 11, 1941, and thus it is to be regarded as an actual hostile act against Japan and Germany.

"This development is a good example of the success of the active British-American intrigue to cause internal disturbances in Italy taking advantage of the unfavorable Italian situation in the Mediterranean area, and in making the anti-war and anti-Fascist elements in Italy destroy the Mussolini faction that was advocating war continuation and as well as in manipulating the anti-war elements, headed by Badoglio, to end fighting at the sacrifice of the Italian people.

Clever Enemy Propaganda

"Leaving aside the effect of this development on the war situation, it is necessary to give attention to the clever and persistent intrigues and propaganda of the United States and Britain.

"It was on June 10, 1940, just before the downfall of France, that Italy entered the present war. She cooperated with Germany and was active in the Balkans, Africa and the Mediterranean. Particularly in Africa, Italy gained considerable war results at one time. But due to the insufficient naval and air strength in the Mediterranean and the difficulty of maintaining steady supplies for the troops, and also because of the treacherous act of the French forces in Africa, on November 8, 1942, British-American troops landed on North Africa. In Egypt also, the British troops turned to the offensive.

"Since about that time, the situation of the German-Italian forces in Africa became unfavorable, and finally in the middle of May, this year, they had to give up Tunisia. Thus Sicily and Italy were brought to face the danger of British-American invasion.

"Under such circumstances, among the Italian public and army, a tendency of war-tiresomeness appeared. The United States and Britain, that immediately recognized this development, intensified air raids on Italy and at the same time resorted to fierce campaigns of intrigue.

Goal of Intrigues

"The intriguing propaganda campaign of the United States and Britain was directed at impressing upon the Italians that their enemy was the Fascist regime and not the Italian people, and that the Italians would be able to obtain peace with favorable terms if there were no Fascist regime. It was thought that the Italians would not be tricked by such honeyed words, but some were influenced by the propaganda. Then, the unfavorable war situation and also the great bombing on Rome on July 19, had caused the anti-war and anti-Fascist elements in the country to gradually desire peace. Then there appeared some who started intrigues against Mussolini and the Fascist Party, and these elements joined hands with the weak elements in the Fascist Party to scheme a political change.

"Premier Mussolini conferred with Fuehrer Hitler on July 19, in view of the Sicilian situation, and is said to have expressed his firm resolution to fight against the British-American forces until the end, even if it was necessary to give up Southern Italy temporarily. But the anti-war intrigue had already progressed, and finally, Premier Mussolini had to resign. The Badoglio government was formed and the Fascist Party disappeared.

"For about one month since its formation, the Badoglio government had been announcing its intention of continuing the war against the United States and Britain, but in the meanwhile they were making efforts for securing better conditions of surrender. Realizing this attitude of Italy, the British-American side firmly insisted upon unconditional surrender, ignoring all their former promises.

Forced to Surrender

"Powerless to fight the British-American intrigue, the Badoglio government promised to surrender unconditionally upon the landing of British-American forces on Italy on September 3. This was made public on September 8, and thus the Badoglio government had not only openly broken the Tripartite Alliance Treaty and the agreement against separate peace, but also acted against our interest, in intrigue with the enemy. Its treachery is to be long remembered in history.

"Thus, the Badoglio government has become a tool of the United

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Press Comments

Saturday, September 11
ASAHI—Europe Today
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Traitor's Wages

Europe Today

ASAHI.—The German High Command, of course, has full confidence and prospects of successfully coping with the situation arising from the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government. The communique issued by the German authorities on the night of September 9 said that they had taken over all defense facilities and military establishments on the Mediterranean coast of Southeastern France, the German-Italian border zone and those of the Italian Army in Southeastern Europe. On the other hand, Anglo-American forces landed in Italy northwest of Naples and fierce fighting is reported to be raging between the invaders and crack German units. Leaving aside the war situation, it is necessary to examine the international political situation arising from Badoglio's treachery.

It is inevitable that Italy should be turned into a theater of grim war despite the separate peace concluded by the Badoglio Government. The Italian people will find their country ravaged, property destroyed and themselves bombed in hostilities between foreign armies, and their national unity achieved after a century's effort going to pieces. We have no precise information as to the particulars of the Italian Fascist National Government but if the Germans are firmly determined to hold Northern Italy, Italy at least for the time being will be split between the North and South as in the 13th century. Thus all that Badoglio's surrender has achieved was to push his country back to its medieval and feudal state.

Not only have the independence and unity of Italy been forfeited by Badoglio's betrayal but the national aspirations which Il Duce Benito Mussolini inspired into his people have been dissipated.

It should be noted here with particular attention that with the surrender of the Badoglio Government, the Soviet Union has come upon the Mediterranean stage of international politics. The Soviets which had shown deep interest in the French Algerian puppet regime issue and the Sicilian Campaign seem to have secured a voice also in regard to the Italian mainland. The United States and Britain may think that a Soviet Union so deficient in naval strength could only have a theoretical voice in the affairs of the Mediterranean, so that they can quite safely satisfy the Soviet desire without meaning to pay the price, but it happens that Soviet interest is focused on the Bosporus and Dardanelles Straits which are vital necks of the passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and also on the Balkan States.

If the anti-Axis camp, counting the chicks before hatching the eggs should recognize the Soviets' influence in Southeastern Europe, the first to be sacrificed in this deal is Turkey. It is the usual method of the United States and Britain to make strategic moves at the expense of other nations. Turkey would do well to take care not to be sold down the river by the Anglo-American strategists, before even considering whether it should remain neutral or enter the war.

For Spain the best course would be to maintain its autonomous attitude, unaffected by the Italian disaster, not succumbing before British threats, keeping international faith and maintaining neutrality, if it is

(Continued on Page 2)

FUEHRER RE-EMPHASIZES FIRM LOYALTY TO ALLIES IN STIRRING AIR MESSAGE

Will Never Abandon National Honor-- Italy's Fate Foreseen

"Germany will forever remain loyal to its national honor and to its allies, declared the Fuehrer in a speech made from his headquarters at 8:30 p.m. yesterday (Berlin Time), 3:30 a.m. today, (Japan Time).

In denouncing the treachery of the Badoglio government when it capitulated to the enemy in complete disregard of Italy's obligations to its allies, the Fuehrer declared that America and Britain will be committing a grave mistake if they think that they can succeed in a plot to undermine German resistance as was the case in Italy. "My personal position," he declared, "as well as the attitude of my political cooperators, field marshal, admirals and generals is more than ever a fanatically united community opposed to these intentions."

The Fuehrer's declaration follow:

"Freed from the heavy burdens of expectations, the moment has now come for me to once more speak to the people of Germany. The collapse of Italy had been foreseen, not on account of the lack of appropriate Italian possibilities for a more effective defense, or lack of necessary German help but rather on account of the failure or disinclination of those elements, who, now as a conclusion of their methodical sabotage, have brought about capitulation. That which these men have been aiming at for many years has now been accomplished, namely, the going over of Italy to the common foe.

"When in September 1939 Britain and France declared war upon Germany, Italy, by strength of existing pacts, should have been compelled to immediately declare its solidarity with Germany. It was known that Il Duce Benito Mussolini was determined—in accordance with these pacts—to order immediate mobilization. The same forces which today brought about capitulation succeeded in August 1939 in preventing Italy from entering the war.

Took Lenient Stand

"As the leader of the German nation, I showed an understanding for the extraordinary internal difficulties confronting Il Duce Mussolini and consequently, I, neither at that time or later urged Italy to adhere to its obligations. On the contrary, I left it completely to the discretion of the Italian Government either to enter the war or not at all, or at any time which suited Italy best.

"In June, 1940, Il Duce Mussolini succeeded in accomplishing the internal prerequisites for Italy's joining the battle together with the Reich. The battle of Poland was decided at that time just as that in Norway and that against France and her allied British armies on the Continent.

"Nevertheless, I had to thank the Duce for an attitude which, as known to me, could only have been put through under the utmost difficulties. Since that time the Reich and Italy have stood together in battle and common blood has been shed on many battlefields.

"Il Duce Mussolini and I never doubted that the outcome of this struggle would be decisive for the existence or non-existence of our nations. Consequently, Germany helped her ally to the utmost limit. The name of Marshal Erwin Rommel is forever connected with this German accomplishment.

"When in spring, 1941 the Reich decided to help Italy in the Balkans this was not done in order to fulfil our own intentions but in order to assist our ally, and thus eliminate the danger which naturally threatened Germany. Germany offered

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN HONOR is upheld by the great Reichsleader in his message to the people.

FLEEING SHIPS OF ITALY SUNK

Battleships, Others Sunk Near Corsica By Reich Air Units

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—German air units attacked Italian naval ships in the waters between Sardinia and Corsica yesterday, as they attempted to leave for anti-Axis ports, and sank one battleship and one cruiser, and heavily damaged one battleship, one cruiser and one destroyer, according to German military authorities.

Italian Warships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The following is a report sent in by Erich Hansen, DNB naval correspondent:

"A part of the Italian fleet, making its way out of Spezzia naval port, at the order of the Italian High Command, fired on German naval forces encountered between Sardinia and Corsica. On receipt of the report, German bomber units instantly rushed to the scene to protest the German transport fleet. Direct hits were scored on the Italians, resulting in the sinking of one capital ship and a cruiser. Furthermore, one capital ship, one cruiser and one destroyer were heavily damaged. The fierce fighting between the German air units and the Italian fleet is still continuing."

Attempt to Flee Fails

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The Italian fleet anchored in the Gulf of Patras, attempted to flee from the Greek fortified seaport to join the British fleet in the Mediterranean. However, hotly pursued by German stuka formations, the Italian fleet was forced to reenter the Patras naval port. According to DNB reports, a lone torpedo boat, was the only Italian ship succeeding in making its escape.

Java Authorities Decide Sale of Lottery Tickets

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 10.—The Military Administration of Java will shortly issue lottery tickets with the dual object of raising funds for the establishment of welfare facilities for the benefit of native inhabitants and for the absorbing of purchasing power as much as possible.

The first issue, amounting to 300,000 guilders, after deduction for expenses, will be appropriate for the establishment of welfare facilities.

The tickets will be sold for five guilders each and the first prize winner will receive 50,000 guilders.

Flee to Switzerland

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—The journal, Geneva, reports that 2,000 Italian troops have fled into Switzerland where they have been interned.

REICH TROOPERS NOW IN CONTROL OF ROME AREAS

Italian Commander Gives Up Control-- Facilities Occupied

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The German radio officially announced that the Italian commander in Rome had surrendered an area of 50 miles around the capital.

Ultimatum Accepted

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The Italian commander at Rome capitulated to the Germans following the ultimatum issued by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring.

Terms Are Revealed

Domei

Rome September 10.—The Italian News Agency announcing the agreement with the Germans regarding the capitulation of Rome said that negotiations began Thursday and was concluded this afternoon, Friday. The agreement stipulates that the Germans will stop at the limit of the open city of Rome—50 mile radius.

"Germans will occupy the German Embassy, the Italian Broadcasting Station EIAR and the telephone exchange. General Calvi di Bergola has been appointed commander of the military garrison in Rome with an infantry division as well as the police under his orders for the maintenance of public order in the capital. The Ministers will be allowed to remain in their respective posts to carry out their normal duties".

Vatican Protected

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—The DNB News Agency announced that Rome has surrendered to the German army; that the Vatican has been put under German protection and that all the German armed forces in Italy have been placed under the command

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. EMBASSY GUARDED BY ARGENTINE POLICE

Nippon, Reich Envoys See Foreign Minister

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 10.—A police guard has been thrown around the United States Embassy here to prevent any public demonstrations resulting from the resignation of Foreign Minister Segundo Storni. Rear-Admiral Storni, who was considered the strongest anti-Axis member of the Cabinet, resigned last night on account of his failure to obtain Lend-Lease aid from the United States.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—The Japanese Ambassador to Argentina Baron Shu Tomii and the German Charge d'Affaires called on Argentine Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni at the Foreign Office today. The following statement were given to the press by Foreign Minister Storni subsequent to the interview:

"The Japanese Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii called at the Foreign Office to officially report that the Japanese Ambassador to Chile, Kiyoshi Yamagata, and the embassy staff in Santiago will leave for Montevideo, via Buenos Aires, in a few days. At the same time Ambassador Tomii inquired whether the letters exchanged between the American Secretary of State Cordell Hull and myself would have any effect on Argentina's foreign policy. I replied that there would be no changes at present.

"The German Charge d'Affaires called on the matter of transference of German Embassy funds through the Argentine Central Bank."

Sanada Assumes Post

Domei

HONGKONG, September 10.—Yukio Sanada, former Chief of Justice of the Tokyo District Court, arrived here to take over his post as First Chief of the Newly-established Justice Department of the Hongkong Government General.

The Justice Department was established on September 1, in order to meet the expanding government-general's judicial business.

Japan Formally Protests Breach of Tri-Power Pact; Italian Excuses Rejected

Capitulation to Enemy Is Branded As Alliance Infringement--Delay Of News Called Clear Betrayal Act

The Imperial Japanese Government has filed a strong protest with the Italian Government against its latest act of treachery which constitutes a definite infringement of the Tripartite Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, Foreign Office authorities revealed on Friday.

Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Shinrokuro Hidaka, called on Secretary-General Rosso of the Italian Foreign Office at the latter's request at 8 p.m. on September 8 (Rome Time), when Italy's surrender to the anti-Axis forces was revealed to him by Secretary-General Rosso in the name of Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia. The Italian notice to Ambassador Hidaka was to the following effect:

"The Italian Government under Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio has proposed surrender to, and armistice with the British and United States forces and an accord of opinion has been reached today, September 8, regarding the terms of truce. This was due to the fact that although the Italian Government has, until today, fought with all its might in collaboration with Japan and Germany, it is now exhausted and now sees no other alternative. Details concerning the matter will be reported to the Japanese Government through the Italian Ambassador in Tokyo."

Official Protest Made

Ambassador Hidaka, after having confirmed that the Italian Government had not made previous arrangements with Japan and Germany regarding the truce, denounced the faithlessness of the Italian Government and filed a most rigid protest in the name of the Imperial Japanese Government, by citing the provisions of the Tripartite Agreement on cooperation for the prosecution of the war against Britain and America, non-separate peace and collaboration in constructing the New Order, signed between Japan, Germany and Italy on December 11, 1941.

In the meantime, Pasquale Jannelli, Councilor in the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, representing Ambassador Mario Indelli, visited Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto at the Foreign Office at 4:15 p.m. on September 10 and read before the latter the telegraphic message from Premier Badoglio, which was to the following effect:

"In organizing the present Government at a period of danger caused by the collapse of the Fascist system, my first resolve and appeal to the Italian people were to continue the struggle for defending Italian territory. At the time when the danger of enemy invasion was imminent, I did not overlook the serious plight Italy was facing, its weak strength for resistance and the

(Continued on Page 2).

Premier Badoglio Flees From Rome

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—It is reported that Premier Pietro Badoglio has fled from Rome.

Domei

BERNE, September 10.—Unconfirmed reports from Italy said that Premier Badoglio might retire and be replaced by Marshal Pietro Caviglia, who reportedly played an important part, behind the scenes, in the downfall of Fascism. He is noted as a confirmed leftist. A Berlin report meanwhile, said that Premier Badoglio has fled from Rome under the pretext of making military inspection that required personal attention.

HANOI SEVERS BADOGLIO TIES

F.I.C. Makes Pledge To Back Mussolini-- Angered by Treachery

Domei

HANOI, September 10.—Angered at the treachery of the Badoglio Government and rejoicing at the reestablishment of the Mussolini regime, the Italian Vice-Consul at Hanoi declared that he would reject all instructions from the Badoglio Government, in a telegraphic statement sent to the Italian Consul at Saigon. His wire follows:

"I pledge loyalty to the Fascist Government that appointed me and reject all instructions from the Badoglio Government."

Indians Hail Mussolini

Domei

SHONAN, September 10.—The Italian Fascist National Government, headed by Benito Mussolini, will doubtlessly continue war against America and Britain, said the spokesman of the India Independence League commenting on the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government to the anti-Axis forces and the spectacular reappearance of Mussolini. He also declared that Britain is Mussolini's traditional enemy but that to India the Il Duce is a staunch and true friend. The gist of the spokesman's statements follows:

"The India Independence League welcomes wholeheartedly the establishment of a true national government of Italy. The dramatic resurrection of a free Italian government under Mussolini must have dealt the wily Anglo-American combine a heavy blow. If Britain blindly believes that she can turn the scales in her favor in India by pulling wires through Sultan Ahmed and Ramaswami Mudaliar she is doomed to bitter disillusionment in the near future as has been the case in Italy."

Brazilian Police Seize Three Spanish Ships

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The New York correspondent of the Time, London, sends in the following report:

"The Brazilian police authorities have seized three Spanish ships in Pernambuco, according to reports reaching New York from the Brazilian port on September 2. The reason for the seizure is given as the discovery of double bottoms in the ships, wherein were concealed to capacity, diesel oil, supplies for submarines and a large quantity of prohibited tobacco. It is reported that the Brazilian papers are loudly demanding that severe measures be taken against the three ships."

Umberto in Switzerland

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—Crown Prince Umberto, the Italian Royal Heir, accompanied by Princess Marie-Jose and their four children, arrived at Martigny, South Switzerland.

GERMAN UNITS ENTER ALBANIA

Valona, Durazzo, El Basan Taken Over-- Big Battle Looming

Domei

BERLIN, Sepetmber 10.—Mobile German formations, in carrying out the measures that became necessary through the unconditional surrender of Italy and Badoglio's treason, entered Albania. Cheered by the population they occupied the harbor towns of Valona and Durazzo as well as the city of El Basan. On the Adriatic coast of Croatia the harbor town of Ragusa was occupied. Without incidents the units of the Italian defense forces along the entire eastern coast of the Adria laid down their weapons. The coastal batteries and the other installations of defense were taken oven by German special formations. The population is remaining quiet everywhere. In Albania and Montenegro, the male population spontaneously formed volunteer corps and put themselves at the disposal of the German command. It is furthermore reported

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH FORCES OCCUPY BASE AT SPITZBERGEN

All Facilities Taken In Surprise Attack

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The military headquarters of the Norwegian refugee government is reported to have officially announced tonight that German landing forces had occupied Spitzbergen, although not definitely confirmed, according to AP reports from London.

Special to the Nippon Times

German naval forces and troops of the army command carried out a surprise attack against enemy military strongholds and important installations at Spitzbergen Wednesday night. In the course of the daring enterprise, Reich men-of-war brought down the entire coastal fortifications, thus facilitating the landing of army formations.

In exemplary cooperation, the German forces blew up, destroyed by fire or captured all strategically important installations, particularly the broadcast and weather observation posts, the harbor and loading facilities, electricity and water works, several coal mines and extensive coal pits as well as large quantities of fuel, ammunition depots and food supply stores.

The enemy suffered serious losses and a large number of prisoners were taken. Losses on the side of the Germans are negligible. The German formation safely returned to its bases.

Italian Embassy Staff In Berlin Returns Home

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Staff members of the Italian Embassy in Berlin, with the exception of a few, left Berlin yesterday by air for Italy at the order of the home government.

With the downfall of the Fascist government, most of the Italian press correspondents in Berlin, totaling more than 20 in all, had gradually returned to Italy. However, with surrender of the Badoglio regime, the newspapermen still remaining in Berlin are now cooperating with the new Fascist National Government and are active again as Fascist newspaper representatives.

N. China Literary Men Return to Peking

Domei

PEKING, September 10.—Chen Chi-wu and Liu Li-kuon, North China delegates to the second Greater East Asia Literary Conference held in Tokyo last month, returned here this morning together with Pac Chung-hsin and Wang Cheng-ying, delegates of Mengchiang.

Speaking at a conference, Chen Chi-wu stated that whereas the first conference held last year had the tendency to be theoretical, the second conference was aimed at practicality by sincere discussions of concrete measures for developing the culture of Greater East Asia.

The subjects concerning China which were taken up by the conference included the interchange of students, publication of a Greater East Asia Literary magazine, establishment of a literary association in China and the reformation of the publishing business in China which hitherto had been operated solely for making profit.

Pao Chung-hsin, Mengchiang delegate, said that he enjoyed the warm family atmosphere that prevailed at the conference and was deeply moved by the firm fighting spirit of the conferees and strong determination in the prosecution of the war.

He disclosed that a single literary association for Mengchiang will be formed to replace the existing independent literary organizations for the Mengchiang, Chinese and Japanese languages.

Enemy Intrigue In Italy Told By Spokesman

(Continued From Page 1)

States and Britain. But the possibility of Italy leaving the Axis was already known since about the time the Tunisian campaign came to an end, and then with the resignation of Premier Mussolini, the tendency became more notable. Against this possibility, Japan, and particularly Germany, had already taken necessary measures.

"Germany is said to have originally planned that in the event of British-American forces landing on Italy, she would defend at the northern mountain regions of Italy, without fighting the enemies in Southern Italy, in view of the supply and transportation questions. This was agreed upon between Mussolini and Hitler at their meeting on July 19.

"Consequently, after the resignation of Premier Mussolini, Germany strengthened its defense at important points in North Italy.

Fascist Gov't Set Up

"It is now reported that in North Italy has been established the National Fascist Government. It can be easily imagined that the sound thinking Italian people, angered at the treacherous act of the Badoglio government, have gathered together under a new government, to fight against Britain and America, in cooperation with Germany.

"Then, when the defense positions of Germany in Europe are reviewed, it can be readily realized by any one that the withdrawal of the Badoglio Government from the Axis is not of much concern. But I cannot agree with the view that Italy's surrender would have no effect on the European war situation. The terms of the armistice agreement are not yet known, and it is not clear to what extent the enemies will be able to use Italy as their military base. There are then the questions of Italian warships and vessels, Italian troops in the Balkans and others.

"We must now be fully warned against the British-American activity in intriguing propaganda. They have tested the fruits of their intrigue with the recent development in Italy. They might think that by the same method, Japan and Germany can also be tricked.

Recalls Last War

"Concerning this question, it is well to remember that at the time of the first European war, President Wilson proposed the so-called 14 points, and the progressive nature of its contents had lured the anti-war element in Germany. Then when the German Government finally expressed its intention to approve those terms, the United States hinted that peace was impossible until a democratic government was formed in Germany. Thus intriguing to cause disturbances in Germany, they made Germany set up a republican government, with which Britain and America concluded the Armistice treaty, and disarmed Germany.

At the Peace Conference, the so-called 14 points were utterly ignored, and the most severe terms were forced upon Germany, as is well-known. Germany then realized the real intention of the United States and Great Britain, but as she was disarmed and internally broken up by the effect of the British-American intrigues, she was unable to do anything, and had to suffer the humiliation in silence.

Lured Badoglio Regime

"The Badoglio regime was formed in a similar manner. At first generous terms were hinted to lure the anti-war elements, and then after making them cause the downfall of the Fascist Government as well as making the people of Italy lose fighting spirit, they forced unconditional surrender. In one sense, the Badoglio Government was cleverly caught by this old trick of the enemy.

"The fate of all traitors is clearly known in history.

"As the war in East Asia becomes more fierce, it is naturally expected that the British-American side will intensify their intriguing campaign as their last resort, as they are unable to win against Japan by military means. Of course, no one imagines that such intrigues would have any effect on us, who are firm. But we should never be off our [illegible]y united together, 100,000,000 as guard. We must break enemy resistance in fighting, and also take proper measures against their intriguing campaigns."

Medical Herbs Utilized

Domei

BANGKOK, September 9.—The Thai Government which is making every effort for the improvement of people's health, recently succeeded in producing 14 kinds of medicines including morphine, cocaine, heroin and vitamins from stems of herbs growing in the country, it was revealed.

Chawengsak Songgram, Thai Welfare Minister, in the People's Assembly, today, added that the production of these medicines will be industrialized in the near future.

Ba Maw's Desire to Have Shrines Built in Burma to Be Fulfilled

Domei

RANGOON, September 10.—A shrine will be erected in Burma, the land of pagodas. When the Burmese Chief of State, Ba Maw, visited Japan in March of this year, he was greatly impressed by the shrines which exerted such profound influence in the lives of the Japanese. In view of the significance of the shrines as the fountainhead of Japan's superb power, Premier Ba Maw had earnestly desired the construction of shrines in his own country.

The Chief of State's desires have been fulfilled as plans are under consideration for the erection of a shrine, symbolic of the new spirit of Burma, in the outskirts of Rangoon. The shrine construction committee has already been organized with Defense Minister Aung San as chairman, and preparations for erection of the shrine are under way.

Enshrined in the sacred edifice will be the spirits of the men of Burma's military services who have shed their blood for the establishment of independent Burma and the Burmese patriots who have made great contributions to the attainment of Burma's national sovereignty. To Burma, whose foremost national policy is the consumption of the war, the solidification of the national spirit, centered around the shrine, will have a tremendous effect on the strengthening of the country's national power. The completion of the shrine is awaited eagerly in all quarters.

Ba Maw, the first to insist on the erection of a shrine, gives expression to his feelings as follows:

"I have no words to express the deep feelings that overcame me when I first came in contact with the sublime mysticism of the shrines in Japan. I am confident that the greatness of the Japanese finds its root in the firm belief that has been nurtured in them since childhood through the shrines. The new shrine to be erected in Burma, I hope, will too become the source of divine power to the Burmese."

P.I. Post Offices Reopen

Domei

MANILA, September 10.—Adding to the total reopened in the Philippines, ten more post-offices in seven provinces are now ready to offer postal as well as savings and money order facilities.

The new post-offices are located in the following municipalities; Calatagan and Lobo in Batangas Province, Capiz in Capiz Province, Solsona in Hocos Norte Province, Pavia in Iloilo Province, San Pedro in Laguna Province, Dansalau in Lanao Province, Tubao in La Union Province, Cataingan and San Fernando in Mashate Province.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

to recover from the ravages of the long civil war.

Traitor's Wages

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is quite problematical whether the United States and Britain have been able to secure the results they had sought through the treachery of the Badoglio Government. Italy may have unconditionally surrendered but the situation in Italy is not necessarily progressing as they had anticipated. The general drift of the Italian army, navy and the air force is still uncertain and the existence of the Fascist National Government in Northern Italy supported by crack divisions of the German Army looms as a menace to the comfortable calculations of the anti-Axis camp. The American people, true to type, have begun to consider the future all roses upon receipt of the report of Italy's surrender but the more experienced British people are beginning to look around more cautiously, foreign dispatches indicate.

What, in the meanwhile, has the Badoglio Government gained by betraying Italy's Allies? The United States and Britain are so far known to have promised through Eisenhower only a military agreement. So far from obtaining the peace that the Badoglio Government has sacrificed everything else to obtain, Italy has not even been guaranteed independence. The United States and Britain are holding this independence guarantee as a whip-handle to make the Badoglio Government do their bidding. This very fact shows that the Badoglio Government has turned into a puppet of the Anglo-American camp and has stained the honor of Italy as an independent nation. The Italians with any shred of patriotism must be smouldering with the fiercest resentment. All that Badoglio's treachery has accomplished is to dishonor his country and to bring difficult problems to the United States and Britain.

In order to defeat Germany the United States and Britain are no doubt bent on the conquest of the Balkans. They probably believe that if they could seize the Rumanian oilfields and Grecian bauxite they would be in a position to dictate terms to Germany. Their machinations in Italy were merely a preliminary to this main task. They intend to make Italy their base of operations for stirring up the Balkans and then to move into the Peninsula. The big stumbling block, of course, is the Soviet Union. They are striving to turn Italy into such a base as quickly as possible but what would happen if they take a long time to do it?

The Soviet Union has already declared that it does not recognize the Italian campaign as a Second Front. The Soviet Union will not only resent the loitering of the Anglo-American forces in Italy but will frown on their moving into the Balkans. Thus the Anglo-American forces will no doubt endeavor to speed up the conquest of Italy, but it remains to be seen whether Badoglio's betrayal has profited them much in that way.

Reich Troopers Now in Control Of Rome Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

of Field Marshall Erwin Rommel. DNB also claimed that the German forces have occupied the Italian cities of Genoa, Bologna and Verona in north Italy as well as Trieste. It added that railway and roads leading from Carinthia and Tyrol toward south Germany are in German hands.

There was no confirmation from Anglo-American sources to the Italian radio announcement that the German Commander-in-Chief in central Italy, Field Marshal Kesselring had agreed that German troops will not occupy the city of Rome itself. Earlier today, the Rome radio said that Premier Badoglio was negotiating with the Germans after the German forces had started attacking the Italian capital.

Preparation Said Made

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The special communique of the Fuehrers Headquarters revealed that Premier Badoglio, in preparation for desertion, concentrated strong forces around Rome and placed the city in a state of defense against the German troops stationed outside the capital. It was clear that the danger of Anglo-American landing, west of Rome, was threatening.

Since the capitulation of Italy on the evening of September 9, encounters have taken placed between the German and Italian troops around Rome.

The German Commander-in-Chief in the South, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring receiving reinforcements started a attack against Rome and issued an ultimatum. Under this pressure the Italian commander in Rome capitulated.

Feast of Patron Saint Celebrated by Guagua

Domei

MANILA, September 10.—With a new lightness of hearts, as the Philippines nears independence, the citizens of Guagua, Papanga Province, celebrated the feast of their Patron Saint of Guagua yesterday.

In the all day celebration, the people, after hearing Mass at Catholic and Aglipayan Churches, participated in athletic competitions, amateur contests and enjoyed a band concert and free shows.

Meanwhile, it was learned from Iba, Ambales Province, that the local Methodist Church in taking the lead to popularize Japanese as the common language in Greater East Asia has added Japanese to its Sunday School curriculum. Concerning the addition, Reverend C. T. Garet emphasized the importance of learning the Japanese language especially at this time when Independent Philippines is to take its place among the kindred nations in Greater East Asia.

Simeon Damian, Provincial Auditor of Zambale will lead the Japanese classes as teacher, it is understood.

German Units Enter Albania

(Continued from Page 1)

that Italian parachute troops and other crack formations in Italy as well as in Southern Europe requested to join the German forces.

Major Battle Looms

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Reports from London said that a major battle over Albania appeared an imminent possibility. The Germans have reportedly occupied the former Kingdom, while dispatches from the Swiss-Italian frontier said that a large British-American convoy, escorted by a squadron of warships, had quit an Ionian port and begun moving toward Albania under cover of a powerful air force.

Reuter also reported that a large Anglo-American convoy is on the move in the Ionian Sea. Previously, Reuter, quoting Hungarian news, had said that the Germans already occupied Albania and the whole of the East Adriatic coast.

It is recalled in this connection that Italy seized Albania in April, 1939 and King Zog and the Queen of Albania fled.

Loyalty to Allies Stressed by Hitler In Berlin Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

this sacrifice almost at the same moment when it was full of troubles in anticipation of large-scale Bolshevik attacks against the whole of Europe. The Reich, and I as its leader, could only assume this attitude in the full knowledge of the fact that one of the most important men stood at the head of the Italian nation. His unconditional loyalty was a prerequisite for the successful continuation of the common alliance.

The Greatest Shame

"His collapse and the abuses done to him will some day be felt by generations of Italian people as the greatest shame. The last factor in the coup d'etat which had been decided long ago, was the Duce's demand for increased authorities in order to wage war more successfully. The strictest measures against saboteurs of warfare and against reactionary enemies of social justice were to serve that purpose.

"In the last moment Il Duce Mussolini wanted to eliminate the spiteful enemies of the Italian people in battle for existence or non-existence in order to secure Italy's future. The sorrow which I personally felt in view of the injustice done to that man can only be understood. I believe that in spite of the many contrary conceptions, loyalty is a value which cannot be replaced without upsetting human society and without which its organization must be broken off early or later.

"In spite of all this, German troops on Sicily, German airmen men on submarines, E-boats and transports of all sorts and etc. on land, in the air and on the sea have continued to do their duties. Apart from a few brave Italian formations which formed an exception, it was, the firstline German troops, with their own blood, which defended not only Germany but also Italy.

"The fact that the Italian State leadership decided to break the alliance and thus make Italy the theater of war may have been motivated by many reasons but never will an excuse be found for the fact that this has been done without at least informing its allies beforehand.

"Not only that, but on the same day that Marshal Pietro Badoglio had signed the armistice, he assured the German Charge d'Affaires in Rome that he (Marshal Badoglio) would never betray Germany and that we should have confidence in him, and that, moreover, Italy had never thought of capitulating.

"Then, on the day of capitulation the Italian King called the German Charge d'Affaires and also assured him particularly that Italy would never capitulate and would remain loyal on the side of Germany. Nay, still one hour after publication of treason, the Italian Chief of General Staff declared to our military representative that this report was a lie and British propaganda. At the same moment, the representative of the Italian Foreign Ministry assured that this news was only a typical British swindle which he intended to refute. Fifteen minutes later, however, he admitted that the report was true and that Italy has actually ceased to be in a state of war.

"My fellow countrymen!

All Arrangements Made

"For two years I had ample opportunity to observe the growing influence of these reactionaries and anti-German elements and since the collapse of the Duce there was no more doubt regarding the true intentions of this charge of regime. I consequently ordered that all possible arrangements be made in order to protect the Reich against a fate which Badoglio and his men have not only plunged the Duce and the people of Italy, but into which they also intended to throw Germany.

"The interests of the national warfare of the German nation are just as sacred to us as they are binding. We all know that in this relentless struggle the inferior will be destroyed according to the wishes of our enemy, whereas the victor only shall have the possibility to live. Consequently, we are determined to make all those arrangements fit to frustrate the hopes of our opponents. Lack of Italy's support does not mean much when regarded from the military viewpoint, for the battle in that country has been borne and supported for months on the first line by German forces.

"We shall now continue this struggle unhindered by any obstacles. The attempt made by the international plotting of plutocrats to talk away German resistance as done in Italy is childish. Their belief of being able to bring about also in Germany a July 25 is based on a mistake. They are also wrong as regards my personal position as well as the attitude of my political cooperators, my field marshal, admirals and generals.

"More than ever a fanatically united community under German leadership is opposing those intentions. We will be even more consolidated in our determination by any distress that might come to us. My personal life has long ago ceased to exist for myself. I am working in acknowledgement and in full conscience of my duty to secure by my share the life of my nation for generations to come.

"The fact that I possess the right to believe unconditionally in this success is not only based on my own way of life but also on the ascent of my nation.

Will Exact Revenge

"On September 1, 1939, I declared in the Reichstag that neither time nor force of arms will ever force down the German nation. Only by means of air raids is the enemy able to terrorize the German home country. But here, too, technical and other prerequisites of organization are coming into existence in order not only to break the enemy terror raids but also to revenge them by other and more effective means.

"Tactical necessities may force us now in this tremendous struggle to give way here and there on one front or to evade special threats, but never will that steel ring break which was forged on the German homefront and which is held up by the heroism and blood of our soldiers and which protects the Reich.

"The German nation has every reason to rely upon itself. All attempts to make Germany a nation of slaves will fail on account of the determination and the achievements accomplished by the German people. Measures as ordered for the protection of German interests in view of events in Italy are very severe. As far as Italy is concerned, they are being carried out according to plan, and with success.

"The example of Yugoslavia's betrayal had previously furnished however, may also be a lesson to all of us as that we will never abandon in hour of greatest distress the law of national honor and remain loyal to our allies.

Soviets Seen Opposed to Plots Of U.S., Britain in Italy Proper

There is no knowing the future developments of the European war situation in connection with successive events in Italy involving the betrayal by the Badoglio regime and the establishment of a new Fascist National Government. Amidst this everchanging situation, the German nation has been retaining its strong morale. Concerning subsequent developments in this surprising change in the war situation, the Mainichi obtained the following detailed information from its Berlin Bureau Chief Kato last night:

Mainichi. Please describe the repercussions that have appeared in German papers in connection with the Italian issue.

Kato. Repercussions appearing in today's papers are little different from those in yesterday's, but the tone of their denouncement of Badoglio is more severe. That Japan has been enraged by Badoglio's treachery as strongly as Germany and has further solidified its fighting spirit, has become known in Berlin through the comments of the Mainichi and other Japanese papers. This has favorably impressed and encouraged the German nation.

Q. Give us some information regarding the Italian Fascist National Government.

Nothing Definite Known

A. The structure and whereabouts of the new regime have not been clarified as yet. Roberto Farinati, former Chief Secretary of the Fascist Party, is active as a leader in the new regime. At any rate, organization of the new regime will be pushed with strong German support and its structure clarified in due time.

Q. What of the situation on the Italian front?

A. The Italo-German border was closed to civil traffic yesterday, so it is very difficult to obtain information of the situation in Italy. In North Italy, the German army seems to be steadily disarming the Italian forces and capturing bases of strategic importance. The same step is being taken in Middle and South Italy, too, and small-scale clashes have taken place between the opposing forces at various points. The Dalmatian coast is being protected by Croats and Germans.

Q. How about enemy landing operation on Italy?

A. The American 5th Army have landed near Naples and other points. According to this morning's papers, the enemy has a large force but there is no danger of German forces being cut in the rear.

Q. The position of Germany is said to have become advantageous strategically through the surrender of the Badoglio regime. Will you make a definite explanation about it?

A. Since the retirement of Il Duce Benito Mussolini, Italy lost its fighting spirit. As there is no more need for Germany to count on the aid of a party which in reality could not be depended upon, and as it is now allowed to act freely Germany's strategic position has vastly improved.

There will be no more need to send coal and other vital material to Italy so Germany can now utilize these supplies to augment its own fighting power. Harvests not only in Germany, but also in all the Balkan countries are proving to be abundant. In some places the harvests were the largest to be seen for the past 30 or 50 years. Hence, there is no problem concerning food supply. Even from this standpoint alone the fighting spirit of the Germans is mounting remarkably.

Q. What will become of the 200,000 Italian laborers in Germany?

A. Yesterday, in the name of the Fascist National Government, a radio announcement was made saying that "there is no reason why you should be uneasy as to the welfare of your families at home. You must continue working with a free mind. I have heard that in the factories where Italians work, these laborers declared that "Badoglio was a betrayer to their Fatherland and they have determined to cooperate with their compatriots to fight until final victory is obtained."

Q. Is there any possibility of the relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American countries moving in a new direction owing to the surrender of Italy?

Soviets Still Dissatisfied

A. With regard to the surrender of Italy, Soviet newspapers at present are publishing facts only, and are still abstaining from making any comments. The desire of the Soviet Union is not to see a second front set up in Italy. Even if larger forces be landed in Italy, it will fail to give satisfaction to the Soviets. It is clear that unless a very large army is landed in Northern France necessitating a German diversion from the Eastern Front to this direction of as large a force as 500,000 to 600,000 strong, the Soviets will never be satisfied.

Also, it is likely that the Soviets will oppose Anglo-American control over Italy. This is likely to develop into a political issue and makes us feel that relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American countries will never improve. The Anglo-American camp is apparently seeking a chance of advancing to the Balkans through Italy, but the Soviets would never welcome this move. Under these circumstances, it is certain that the present drive was not in accord with the desire of the Soviet Union.

Japan's Protest Rejects Excuses By Italian Gov't

(Continued From Page 1)

great sacrifices it would have to make in the future.

"Stronger, however, than those considerations was the sense of duty which all responsible statesmen entertain toward the people, of avoiding the Italian territory from being trampled underfoot by the enemy.

"Thus, Italy continued battle, continually suffering damages caused by enemy air raids, all the while entertaining hope that the enemy, who had occupied Sicily Island, which is a most serious loss to the Italian people, would not land on the mainland. We have endured sacrifices and sorrow.

"Despite all our efforts, however, Italy's defense was destroyed and the enemy march could not be checked.

"Even at the present moment, the enemy seems to be continuing invasion. The situation having turned out as it is, Italy has no longer any strength to resist. All the main cities between Milan and Palermo have been destroyed or occupied, industries have been paralyzed and means of communication which are indispensable to Italy have been disrupted, while resources, due partly to the extreme restriction of import from Germany, have now been totally exhausted.

"Under such circumstances, Italy now without adequate power of defense, has not an inch of space in its territory which can possibly evade enemy attacks.

"This is proven by the fact that the enemy can always land at any place, at any time and by any means he is pleased to choose.

"The enemy's great strength which has upset all of our resistance and which is ravaging our land is daily being increased in number and potentiality. The Italian Government not only has lost its Ethiopian Empire and its colonies but has had its cities destroyed, its industry, merchant marine and railways blasted and, moreover, has had its mainland invaded by the enemy. Thus, the Government is no longer able to assume the responsibility for continuing the present war any longer. Nor can it force its people to continue the struggle now that all justifiable hopes, let alone victory, have disappeared.

"Thus Italy was forced to sue for peace to avoid annihilation."

In reply to the Italian notice, Vice-Minister Matsumoto declared:

"The people of the three Powers, Japan, Germany and Italy solemnly pledged to resort to every available means for cooperation in order to establish permanent peace in the world and to fight the war against the challenge of Britain and America till its successful consummation. Now, at this juncture when war is raging in all its severity and the three peoples should further strengthen their common resolution, the Italian Government abruptly sued the Anglo-American Powers for peace. Moreover, it delayed the announcement of the conclusion of the terms of peace, thus causing disadvantages to Japan and Germany. All this is clearly an act of betrayal, which the Imperial Government cannot accept under any circumstances."

The Foreign Vice-Minister asked Councilor Jannelli to cable urgently to his Home Government the following protest of the Japanese Government:

"The steps taken by the Badoglio regime constitute a serious infringement of the Tripartite Treaty and Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy. The Imperial Government of Japan reserves freedom of action in deciding measures against the foregoing action of the Badoglio regime."

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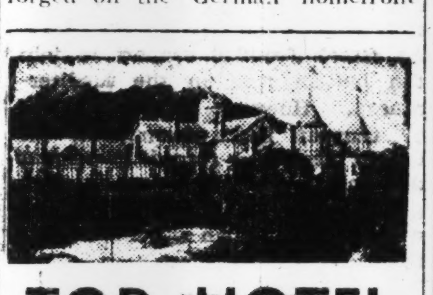

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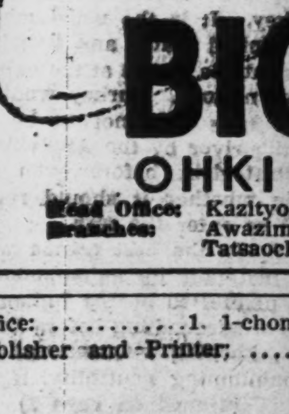

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